

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1659.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1877.

{ PRICE 5d.
POST-FREE, 51d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

LIBERAL LEADERS ON DISESTA-
BLISHMENT.

I am aware that there are many here who wish to go further in what they deem to be the course of religious equality. Although I do not agree with a dictum uttered by a member of the present Government that an Established Church was the greatest benefit which a nation could have, because I believe it was a curse to Ireland, that it is of no great advantage to Scotland, and that it would be a disadvantage to our great colonies, and to such countries as Italy and the United States, yet I cannot join in the attack upon it. I do not agree with a famous landscape gardener, that every tree, whether well grown or not, should be cut down if it be not in a place where if the thing was to be done again you would not plant it. I decline to join in any such attack; but if I were of a different opinion, my advice would be, do not attack in front, like the Russians at Plevna, or as we did more than sixty years ago, or more recently at Balaklava, but subdivide Mr. Toth and Mr. Mackonochie, subscribe to "The Priest in Absolution," and enrol yourselves collectively and individually in the Society of the Church Union.—*Earl Granville at Bradford, Aug. 28.*

I now come to the Church question. I know how intensely many of you feel with respect to it, but you are not the only persons who do so. The question is not merely important in a social point of view—it is a religious question; and in dealing with it you must not think simply of what is wise or expedient, or even of what is pleasant. You must consider whether this is a State-Church, or whether as a State-Church it advances the cause of religion or not. (Cries of "No, no.") I imagine the majority of this meeting think it does not; but a great many are not of that opinion, and you must see that it is by the agency of Liberal clubs and means of that kind that you can alone hope to bring the majority in the country round to your views on the subject. If there are certain classes who have no share in Parliamentary power, and if we believe that the time has come when they should be admitted to a share of that power, your first business should be to assist them to obtain it, and then to take them into council as to what should be done with regard to this question of disestablishment. This is all I am going to say on that question now, though I daresay the time may come, and that before long, when I may have to say a good deal to you about it. I am not convinced yet that to disestablish the Church is the right thing to do, and until I am convinced no power on earth shall induce me in so serious a matter as that to do what I do not think to be right. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I add that no one knows from day to day what may happen; and if when you secure the extension of the franchise you make us consider the matter, as I suppose you will, and if I find I do not agree with you at the time, I shall hardly expect you, if that should be the prominent question of the day, to support me any longer.—*The Right Hon. W. E. Forster at Bradford, Aug. 28.*

The Church question is not likely to be a favourite topic with the responsible Liberal leaders at a time when the party can hardly as yet be said to be reorganised, or its standard unfurled to the breeze. But it could hardly be ignored at Bradford at the opening of a new Liberal club, when the principles and prospects of the party were the proper subjects of consideration, and in an assembly which comprised

one or two conspicuous Liberation leaders, and a great number of electors who had locally fought out the battle of disestablishment under somewhat trying conditions. What Lord Granville and Mr. Forster said on the subject is given above. More could hardly be expected, however much it might be desired.

The noble earl is not prepared to place himself at the head of the movement for realising religious equality. He declines to join in an attack on the Establishment. But, on the other hand, he has no desire to stand forward as the champion of the State-Church, which he describes as a bad institution almost everywhere else except in England; and he plainly indicates, and without the slightest perturbation, that there are parties in the Church who are sapping the Establishment. We suppose that Lord Granville will be Prime Minister when the Liberals again come into power. It is a great point not only that the Liberal leader has no violent attachment to the State-Church but that in the struggle carried on under the auspices of the Liberation Society, his attitude is one of "benevolent neutrality." If neither Earl Granville—nor other Liberals have, as yet, the courage to condemn the State-Church as the greatest obstacle to that enlightened progress which is the essence of their political creed, and the clergy as a formidable corps of electioneering agents on the Tory side, the advocates of religious equality are greatly indebted to his lordship for the perseverance, cordiality, and skill, with which he has fought their battles on the University and Burials questions. Their cause must have made substantial progress, when it cannot be ignored on such an occasion as the opening of the Liberal Club at Bradford, and when the head of the party carefully leaves the way open for a further advance.

Mr. Forster spoke on this subject under circumstances specially trying. Disestablishment is the one question upon which the right hon. gentleman and the great majority of the Liberals at Bradford are at issue. And, although the right hon. gentleman holds out the hand of reconciliation, it is possible that this difference between them may have serious consequences. His remarks on the subject are sufficiently undecided to induce the *Spectator* to write a somewhat superfluous article in order to show that Mr. Forster still stands by the Established Church. We have not the least desire to wrest any other conclusion from the remarks of the right hon. gentleman, for he plainly says he is not yet convinced that to disestablish the Church is the right thing to do. But his attitude in respect to the subject is materially altered. He frankly admits that it is an open question among the Liberal party, and that when a majority in the country has been distinctly secured in its favour, and it has become the prominent question of the day, Liberal statesmen will have to consider what course they shall take. Mr. Forster, in common with the members of the front Opposition Bench, would fain shunt disestablishment as a question of practical politics till the franchise has been extended to the rural population. He is ready to co-operate heartily in securing the latter object, and to consult the newly-enfranchised classes on the policy of disestablishment. Whether or not he would eventually follow in the wake of public opinion is a matter

for future consideration. But the general drift of Mr. Forster's remarks implies that the connection of Church and State is likely to become a grave political question in the near future, and that the time is not far off when statesmen must make up their minds upon it. All this indicates that excess of caution which is a serious defect in a public man. Mr. Forster is an able, industrious, and sagacious member of the Liberal party, whose weight of character and reputation will probably insure his presence in any future Cabinet. It may be open to doubt whether or not he would use his great influence to stave off the Church question. But we do not think it is at all to be regretted that the right hon. gentleman was not chosen to be the leader of a party with the majority of whom on one momentous question he is still at variance.

In Mr. Forster's brief reference at the far end of his evening speech to the question of disestablishment, there is little in the shape of argument. He said as little as was possible upon a very distasteful topic which was forced upon his attention. "People," he said, "ought to think, not what is wise or expedient, or even pleasant. They ought not even to dwell entirely upon matters of political justice, but they must consider that the real question is—Does the State-Church, or does the present State-Church, advance the cause of religion or does it not?" Mr. Forster does not answer his own question, which, in fact, has become almost an anachronism. How many amongst the middle and working classes, and amongst Nonconformists in general, would be bold enough to answer it in the affirmative? We might ask by way of retort upon the right hon. gentleman—Can "the cause of religion" be advanced by an institution which is neither wise, nor expedient, nor consistent with political justice? Mr. Forster is, however, ready to allow that there is no possibility of a reform of the State-Church of this country—for it is dependent upon Parliament, which will never reform it; that it contains a good many members whose action tends to make its continuance impossible; and that there are those in the Church who desire disestablishment. These admissions imply that the speaker is open to conviction, and that even in his view the question cannot long be staved off. With less reticence, and not without effect, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, the late member for Scarborough, earlier in the evening, expressed the same view. Himself a Churchman, he avowed his belief that the time was "not very distant" when the Church of England would be released from her fetters, and would be the stronger for it. He was not, he said, afraid of the result, though he urged the friends of religious equality to act with forbearance and charity in agitating a great question which was so bound up with our social and domestic life, and on which many old-fashioned Liberals greatly needed to be enlightened.

After all, there is no need to be too curious relative to the more or less ambiguous remarks of responsible Liberal statesmen on the momentous question of disestablishment. That they no longer ignore it, but recognise it as a problem that will ere long have to be grappled with in the council chamber and in Parliament, will be a stimulus to the zealous adherents of the Liberation movement. Lord Granville and Mr. Forster only reiterate the

advice of Mr. Gladstone to the supporters of religious equality; they must bring public opinion—a majority of the nation—to their side. In this self-imposed mission they have of late years made prodigious progress. The question is "irrepressible." It occupies a foremost place in the controversies of the day. It is among the chief topics—perhaps the most prominent—dealt with in the public utterances of bishops and other dignitaries of the Church. The mass of the people are becoming familiarised with the idea of disestablishment; the Liberal party generally regard it as one of the open questions which will soon have to be seriously considered; and there is good reason to believe that at the next general election it will be uppermost in the thoughts of the constituencies of Great Britain.

CLERGYMEN ON THE BURIALS QUESTION.

In our last number we copied the remarkable letter of Canon Ridley, telling the clergy that they have been hopelessly beaten by the House of Lords, and that they ought gracefully to accept the inevitable. The Ven. Sir L. S. Stamer, Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent has followed suit. In his visitation charge delivered a few days ago the ven. archdeacon, after giving a history of the Burials Question during the last session, goes on to speak as follows:—

Is it likely that the concession contemplated by Lord Harrowby's amendment can be averted? I think not, and my belief is that the Government will see the necessity, if not the wisdom, of legislating in this direction next session. What, then, will be the attitude of the clergy towards this question in the interval until Parliament meets again? Most earnestly do I deprecate the attempt of organising an uncompromising resistance, or to embitter the controversy by defiant acts or uncharitable language. In a matter of this kind, it is a folly not to take into account the probabilities or possibilities of the case. Here is a Government, with strong leanings towards the Church and her clergy, defeated in the chamber where it is supposed to have always the greatest certainty of support, and that after the feeling of the great majority of the clergy has been plainly and decisively declared. Can you suppose that it is intended that this bill should drop altogether? But, if not, is it probable—nay, is it possible—that no ground will be taken on the decision which has already been pronounced in one House, and would, in all likelihood, be reiterated in the other? Is it not, then, rather the duty of the clergy and lay churchmen also to review the whole question by the light to which the recent discussions and divisions have thrown upon it, and to apply themselves to devise and suggest such precautions to insure the Christian and becoming use of our churchyards, as the good sense and firmness of Parliament will be likely to accept. Let us remember that we have been led on a considerable way by what has been already proposed by the Government. The existence of grievance has been admitted, and however much you may try to minimise it, it can no longer be denied or a remedy withheld. Nonconformists, as Nonconformists, have been offered an entrance into our churchyards, so far as the permission goes, to inter the dead in silence without the service of the Church of England. Further still, the Bishop of Peterborough has forbidden it to be supposed that though he opposed the amendment, he had any objection to Nonconformist ministrations in our churchyards. Well, but if the bishop is prepared to go so far as this, which is further than Lord Harrowby asked him to go, for he does not call upon the clergyman to sanction by his presence at the grave or in the churchyard religious Nonconformist services, why does he resist the noble lord's amendment? It is because he foresees, that, if once this is capable of being claimed as a right, instead of being asked for as a privilege from the incumbent, "the blasphemer and infidel will march along with the Christian Dissenter into the churchyard." Let me declare my belief that the "infidel" and "blasphemer" will in no place find themselves at a greater disadvantage than in the churchyard, and at the burial of the dead. Though they may catch the ears of men in the days of their health and strength, and pour the poison of their doctrines into the hearts of the careless, the worldly, unused to sorrow—by the dying bed, in the presence of the dead, and in the hearing of mourners needing consolation for one whom they have lost, but clinging to the hope that they have lost him only for a while—the "infidel" and "blasphemer" have little chance. But there is every desire to frame safeguards which shall be effectual to their intrusion into the resting-place of our Christian dead. And if, after a trial, these are found to be, as the bishop apprehends, a mere "paper fence," I am sure the Christian feeling of the country will be aroused, and effectual securities will be devised. You will gather from what I have said that I can see no way in which a settlement of this question can be arrived at short of the concession contemplated by Lord Harrowby's amendment. I am not so presumptuous as to suppose that such an opinion coming from me will carry any weight. At the same time, I venture to submit it to you for what it is worth, and in order to account for my taking no part in meetings organised by our Church Defence Society for resisting this change in the law of our burial, which I believe to be necessary, and which, after all, and notwithstanding the avowed intention of Dissenters not to rest till they have disestablished the Church, I believe to be, under existing circumstances, even just.

Archdeacon Stamer goes on to say that he is unable to see any logical connection between the admission of Dissenters to the churchyards and their admission to the church, which is what so many declare must follow. The two things stood

on an entirely different footing, and the arguments which were strong in favour of one did not apply to the other. Nor does he believe they would be one day nearer disestablishment by reason of this concession. Disestablishment, if it was at hand, would come from another quarter. It would be brought about by their own divisions. Nay, a party had already been formed within the Church whose line of action was as open and avowed as that of the Liberationists.

The Rev. H. C. Calverley, rector of Bassingham, is another of those thoughtful and unprejudiced clergymen who is prepared to accept the inevitable. In a letter to the *Daily News* Mr. Calverley recommends his brethren to seek nothing in the way of concession, and he specially deprecates the demand for a discretionary power of reading the burial service—a relief which he thinks might prove a heavier burden to their conscience than the grievance which they now feel:—

As it is, the service is thankfully accepted as an embodiment of Christian faith and hope, and as ministering comfort to the mourners at the crisis of their sorrow. If there appears to be any incongruity between the words used and the character of the dead, neither the officiating minister nor the hearers are held responsible for it, and at that supreme moment all must be thankful to leave the awful problem of the future in the hands of Him who alone can solve it. And what is the relief sought in exchange for this? Why, that every clergyman should be a self-constituted judge as to whether the service can be properly used or not, i.e., as to the state of the soul of the dead at that moment. And this is not all. If this "discretionary power" is allowed at all, it cannot be simply an alternative between reading the whole service and not reading any of it. The conscientious minister would find himself sorely perplexed and pained by having to decide, not only in the extreme case of absolute refusal, but as to the nice apportionment of the amount of hope and consolation which the merits of each separate case might warrant him in offering.

The writer hopes, therefore, that when the matter comes before Parliament "this fatal boon" will be withheld.

Ere long we shall no doubt have expressions of opinion on the other side, especially when the autumnal diocesan conferences come to be held. But it is evident that the "no surrender" party will be less confident than usual, and it is a good sign that the first public expression of opinion since the rising of Parliament should have come from clergymen who see the uselessness of further resistance, and are anxious to put an end in the best way to a long-standing and bitter controversy.

Since the above was in type there has appeared in a prominent position in the *Times* a letter from "A London Clergyman," evidently a Broad-Churchman, which is made the text of a leading article. The main object of the letter is to deny the dictum of the Attorney-General that there is anything in the Public Worship Act affecting the position of the incumbent of a parish in respect to the churchyard, and to urge that the clergy should endeavour to solve the difficulty without the aid of the law, and should also refrain from asking for the freedom of action as to interments which Canon Ridley and others desire. The *Times*, in commenting on the letter of "A London clergyman," takes it for granted that the Burials Question will be settled by Parliament in a year or so, and urges the clergy to anticipate the certain decisions of the Legislature, and to grant of their own accord the permission which the Nonconformists will shortly be entitled to demand by statutable right. It says:—

An unlicensed funeral would, we believe, at the present time, scarcely be found to subject those who took part in it to any legal pains or penalties, any old decisions to the contrary notwithstanding. Still more unlikely is it that the mere consent of the clergyman could be treated as an offence against the law. If there were any danger of this, and our correspondent does not think there is any, the formal consent need not be given. It would be sufficient for the clergyman tacitly to absent himself from a service at which he was not asked to be present, and to decline to institute any proceedings against those who were present. The thunders of the Public Worship Regulation Act, the object of which was to simplify the mode of procedure while leaving the law exactly where it was previously, would clearly have no terrors against such a course as this. It would not be possible to call in its aid to prosecute the clergymen for doing nothing, or to compel him to prosecute other persons for doing what he had neither permitted nor forbidden them to do. If the clergy will follow our correspondent's advice—if they will simply throw no difficulties in the way of Nonconformist funerals conducted after a Nonconformist fashion—they can do so with perfect safety, and can wait without dread for the passing of a burial law which they will thus have met something more than halfway, and which can do nothing to touch them in the new position which they will have assumed. It might have been well, indeed, if the concession had been made somewhat sooner. It would have come then with an even better grace, and would not improbably have put a stop to an agitation which has done them no good. A peaceable parish, a peaceable rector, and a peaceable bishop are the three conditions on which "A London Clergyman" insists for the quiet carrying out of the conciliatory

course he recommends. A peaceable rector would, we venture to think, be quite enough, without the two others. We cannot hope that every rector will display such a character now that the strife on the Burials Bill has embittered the relations between himself and his Dissenting neighbours. But some, we believe, there will be who will take a more just measure of their obligations. If there is even a fair minority of clergymen who will yield while they still have anything to yield, it will make no small difference and will rob the coming Parliamentary defeat of more than half its sting both for themselves and for the whole body of which they are members. We scarcely see in what way the few months' interval which remains could be turned more prudently to account. A change in the law will fall harmlessly on an order of men which has already submitted by anticipation, and has declined, at its own time, to avail itself of a privilege which, rightly or wrongly, it still believes itself to hold.

This is certainly very remarkable advice on the part of the "leading journal," and if followed to any extent it would no doubt be acceptable to a Government which has to choose between the solemn decision of the House of Lords and the angry prejudices of the mass of the clergy. The *Times* does not favour the suggestion of giving the clergy freedom of choice as to reading the burial service, and thinks it will create a greater evil than it will remedy. It would not do for them, at the most inappropriate season, "to thrust their private fancies upon parishioners who may possibly have found their powers of tolerance a good deal strained already. Those who are not satisfied ought fairly to face the position in which they are seeking to place themselves by asking for further relief. It is really not a pleasant one either for themselves or for other people."

MR. W. E. FORSTER ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

Elsewhere we have quoted one version (somewhat condensed) of the remarks made by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster on disestablishment at the evening meeting held at St. George's Hall, Bradford, in connection with the opening of a new Liberal club. The following is a fuller report of his observations on the subject as given in the *Leeds Mercury*:—

Now then I come to the question of my friend—(laughter and applause)—the Church question. Well, I am almost inclined to think that I shall get almost everybody to agree with what I am going to say—a most extraordinary thing if I do do that. (Laughter.) But, at any rate, if you disagree don't say so until you have thought the matter over. (Laughter.) I know how intensely many of you feel on this matter. (Hear, hear.) But you are not the only people who feel interested. It is to your credit that you feel so deeply about it; but you must remember that this is a question upon which, of all others, people will feel. It is not merely, as Sir Harcourt Johnstone has very properly said, that it affects such strong and important questions, but that it is also a religious question; and people ought to think, not what is wise or expedient, or even pleasant—they ought not even to dwell entirely upon matters of political justice—but they must consider that the real question is—Does the State-Church, or does the present State-Church, advance the cause of religion or does it not? (Applause.) Well, a vast number of you, I expect the majority of this meeting, don't think so, and you must recollect that until, by Liberal clubs and by other means, you have convinced what is practically a majority of the country, you have no chance of getting it. (A Voice: "It is a fact in Scotland.") "Hear, hear," and laughter.) Well, that is an argument, and that operates on your mind. (Hear, hear.) But that is merely leading to what I am now going to say. But if you don't go into this question—and it will have to be gone into—it will be a question of interest in the country, affecting the feelings and convictions, I may say, far beyond any question we have ever had before—it will also affect everybody in the country. And now what I am going to say is this, that if we have a certain class that has not any share of Parliamentary power at this moment, and if we say the time has come at which they ought to be admitted to a share, it is only fair to that class that your first business should be to give them that share, and then take them into council as to what should be done. Many think that would help you in a future matter. Very well, if that won't remedy the matter in your opinion—well, that is all I have to say on the question now. (Laughter.) I dare say the time may come and before long, in which I will say a good deal to you about it. But all I can say is this. I dare say some of you misconceive some of my views and feelings on this matter. I remember the time in which my father's pots and pans were seized like Mr. Priestman's—I have not lost sight of the arguments which came from them; but as yet I am not convinced that it is a right thing to do, and until I am convinced of it no power on earth shall induce me upon such a serious matter as that to do what I do not think to be right. (Loud cheers.) However, I shall not be misunderstood when I add this—that no one knows from day to day what may happen—(Hear, hear)—and I will make one or two statements to show how exceedingly difficult this question is, and how many difficulties may appear, and may even increase from time to time. ("Hear, hear," ironically.) Well, I only want my friends to think I am as sincere about the matter as they are. I mean this, that the present Established Church is the only great institution in the world that is to go on almost without the possibility of reform, because it can only be reformed by Parliament, and Parliament is not the body that can carry any effective reform. I will grant that. I will also grant that there are men in the Church of England who, if they got their way, would very soon settle the question, and

make a State-Church impossible. And I am also aware that there are men in the Church—I do not think there are as many of them as you suppose—who themselves wish to disestablish it. Well, these are three facts which may alter the case from day to day, and I do not think any one of us thinks what may be the right thing to do in the matter, when we are obliged fairly to consider the question, as I suppose you will make us do—"Hear, hear," and applause)—when we get the household franchise matter settled. Well, all I can say about that matter is, that if I find that I am not agreeing with you at that time—and it is possible I shall not—I shall hardly expect you, if that be the prominent question of the day, to support me any longer. "Hear, hear," and applause.)

Speaking of the speech of the right hon. member for Bradford, he *Examiner* remarks:—

Mr. Forster said that he was not convinced that disestablishment would be a good thing, but he managed, whether intentionally or not, to leave the impression that he was open to conviction. He spoke of the necessity of extending the franchise to those rural people who at present have it not. Then he would consult them on the State-Church question; and then—well, then, if their answer were distinctly in favour of the change, are we to understand that Mr. Forster would yield to the dwellers in counties that which he denies to the people in towns? If Mr. Forster is waiting until the great mass of the people speak out, if he cannot be convinced until the unquestionable majority of the people have been first convinced, we must say that his policy is rather politic than statesmanlike. A great statesman should be a leader of opinion, one who is in advance of his time, and educates his followers up to the mark which he has long since attained; not one who creeps after the decision of the majority. The voice in the St. George's Hall at Bradford probably did not want to know what accession of strength to Radical opinion would induce Mr. Forster to vote for disestablishment, but what his personal opinion on that subject may be now. If he really thinks that disestablishment is a bad thing, we do not see how an expression of the views of enfranchised agriculturalists can change it, in his opinion, into a good one. On the other hand, if Mr. Forster believes that the Church ought to be separated from the State, and that it is only necessary to wait until the people of the country have been educated up to the requisite point, it is a great pity he did not frankly say so. The ringing cheers which would have greeted the announcement would have shown him what popularity in Bradford is within his grasp, if he would only seize it. But Mr. Forster cannot, it seems, take the direct road. He hesitates until another has gone into the pool before him. It is only fair to the Radicals of Bradford that Mr. Forster's peculiarities and his relations to his constituents should be generally understood. Lord Granville took occasion to express his pleasure at the cheers which greeted Mr. Forster, and to intimate that it was only the Irish Home Rulers who wished Mr. Forster to be no longer member for Bradford. As an artifice of oratory this was ingenious; as a fact it was wide of the mark. Those who most strongly oppose Mr. Forster would be the most warm in their reception of him, if he would only lay aside his reserve and hesitation, and speak out boldly, frankly, and sufficiently as to the future. But if Mr. Forster is honestly convinced that the State Church is a valuable institution, and that more or less clerical control is desirable in education, then those who are honestly convinced of the contrary cannot support him. If he does not believe these things, but waits until it is perfectly safe before he will say what he does believe, he acts with a reserve which may be justifiable in the official leader of a party, but is not much entitled to respect in an ordinary representative.

The *Norfolk News* remarks that on the disestablishment question Earl Granville spoke with allowable moderation. The question is ripening. Leaders do not lead, they only follow when "the Cossacks" have cleared and prepared the way. "I cannot join," he said, "in the attack upon the English Establishment." He admitted that "the Establishment had been a curse in Ireland, was of no advantage in Scotland, was not wanted in our colonies, nor in countries like Italy and the United States." But as to England, "I do not agree with a famous landscape gardener, that every tree, whether well-grown or not, should be cut down if it be not in a place where, if the thing were to be done again, it would not be planted." His advice was not to attack in front as the Russians did at Plevna, but to subsidise Mr. Tooth and Mr. Macdonochie, and make the most of "The Priest in Absolution." We would observe here, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. Forster, in his subsequent remarks, evidently anticipated that the disestablishment question was rapidly coming on. His advice was to get the franchise for the outlying classes, and then "take them into counsel as to what should be done with regard to the question of disestablishment." He expected that "before long" he might have "a good deal to say about this question." He was not convinced that disestablishment was the right thing. He deferred the issue, evidently meaning to wait and see. The explanation is, that the question is not ripe; when it is, Mr. Forster will be as mature as the rest of the ex-Cabinet Ministers. For the present, Mr. Forster is amongst the "benevolent neutrals."

THE GOOLE CEMETERY.—The Archbishop of York having been asked to consecrate that part of the Goole cemetery intended for the Church of England, declines to do so until the incumbent of Goole says it is in a satisfactory state. The board have decided that no one shall apply to the incumbent on their behalf. They will open the cemetery formally, and notify the fact to the archbishop and the Home Secretary. The cemetery is already being used for the interment of Nonconformists.

SIMONY.—Several Church livings, in the gift hitherto of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Governors of Greenwich Hospital,

are being disposed of by private treaty. The sales of those advowsons will realise 20,000*l.*, and prove a windfall for the new First Lord of the Admiralty. The Bishop of Peterborough, it will be remembered, recently denounced such transactions. The question is naturally being asked, to what use will this money be put? There is every probability that it will be devoted to the production of torpedoes.—*Inquirer*.

CHURCH TITHES ON SEA FISH.—During the sitting of the Herring Fishery Commissioners, at Eyemouth, some very remarkable evidence was given as to the exaction of tithes, for the parson of the parish, from the products of the deep. Mr. John Dickson, the chairman of the harbour trustees, stated that, under an arrangement for the commutation of the tithes, the fishermen of Eyemouth had paid 2,000*l.* to the Established Church, and they would be clear this year. On all fish brought into harbour, wherever caught, they had to pay tithes. When the boats came in a man used to come down from the parish minister with a basket, and get one fish in every score. A tithe was taken of herrings also, although these were caught in the high seas. On one of the commissioners (Mr. Walpole) expressing his astonishment at this statement, it was mentioned that at North Leith dried codfish and ling from Orkney and Shetland were tithed.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON CONFESSION.—A series of resolutions passed at a rural decanal chapter at Brixworth, to the effect that "systematic or compulsory confession was inconsistent with the principles, doctrine, ritual, and practice of the Reformed Church of England," protesting against the existence of secret societies within the Church, and expressing its sense of the grievous injury done to the Church by those of her ministers who refuse to obey the decisions of the final Court of Appeal on causes ecclesiastical, or to submit to the authority of their diocesan in disputed matters of external order," were forwarded to the Bishop of Peterborough, and his lordship has replied as follows:—"I shall be much obliged if you will assure those of the clergy who agreed to them of my entire concurrence in the views which they have expressed, and of my great satisfaction in knowing that sentiments so thoroughly loyal to the teaching and practice of the Reformed Church of England are entertained by them."

RITUALISM IN SOUTHWARK.—On Thursday night a meeting, under the auspices of the Southwark branch of the Church Association, was held at the School Rooms, Victoria-place, Union-street, Borough, for the purpose principally of adopting a petition to the Bishop of Rochester, praying that the Rev. G. W. Berkeley might be removed from his spiritual jurisdiction over them, on account of his Ritualistic practices, teachings, and observances. The placards announcing the meeting asked if auricular confession, nuns, prayers for the dead, the mass, &c., belonged to the Reformed Church of England. On each of these subjects Mr. John Dumphreys spoke at considerable length, condemning the practices and observances of Ritualism. He was frequently interrupted in the course of his address. The chairman read the memorial praying for the removal of the Rev. Mr. Berkeley from amongst them, which was adopted, some half-dozen—including four ladies—dissenting. The meeting broke up in disorder. A counter-demonstration was held outside the building in favour of the retention of the rev. gentleman referred to.

BISHOP FRASER ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday evening in the Halifax Parish Church, taking for his text part of the 12th verse of the 6th chapter of St. Mark, "And they went out and preached that men should repent." In a lengthy discourse, his lordship strongly condemned sacramental confession, and in regard to the question of disestablishment referred to Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., having asked himself the question at Bradford the other day, "Is the Church of England doing good in the interests of religion?" Of course that was the vital question. If the Church of England was not doing good to the nation in the interests of religion, he would not lift up his voice for her continued existence, even for an hour; but he asked the Halifax people, and those elsewhere, not with too rash a hand to lay the axe to the root of the tree. She might not be doing all the good of which she was capable. If she was not, they ought to improve her, and not to destroy her. She had come down to them as a heritage from their fathers, and they ought to see if they could not hand her down to their children improved, reformed, reinvigorated, made more truly capable of discharging the highest interests of the people, that high and lofty mission which they believed Christ had committed to her hands.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP IN THE AMERICAN CHURCH.—The question of permitting the clergy of the American Episcopal Church to use a shortened form of morning and evening prayer on the plan legalised in England by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act is to be finally decided at the Convention to be held in October next. The subject has been very fully discussed already, and last year the clerical deputies of thirty-six dioceses out of forty-one, and the lay deputies of twenty-four out of twenty-nine represented voted in favour of the scheme. Subsequently the House of Bishops voted also in its favour, and if it is finally carried in October, as it is expected will be the case, the Convention will have power "to arrange and set forth a shortened form of morning and evening

prayer, to be compiled wholly from the Book of Common Prayer." In 1871 a resolution which would have gone much further, by enabling the clergy to use other services than the regular order for morning and evening prayer, with the approbation of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese on other occasions than Sundays, was approved by the deputies cleric and lay, but was vetoed by the bishops. An important letter on the kindred subject of the use of hymns in the American Church has just been issued by the Bishop of Virginia, Dr. Whipple. The bishop points out that as the American Church has its authorised hymnal, the use of which is made obligatory, not only by the canons but by a resolution of the last General Convention, no other hymns can legally be sung, and he gives this as a reason for excluding among others the "Gospel Hymns and Songs of Messrs. Moody and Sankey." The object of this rule is, the bishop argues, most plain, "because doctrines which the Church condemns or does not hold may be taught as well and perhaps more effectively by means of hymns and songs than of creeds and offices of devotion." The bishop further contends that in accordance with the spirit of this regulation no hymns except those in the authorised collection ought to be used in the Church Sunday-schools.

A "PROTESTANT CHURCH."—Mr. W. Grant, of Peckham, has written to the Bishop of Rochester with reference to his lordship's late sermon at Hatcham, in which he stated that "if the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church she was in a shameful schism and ought not to have an existence." Mr. Grant says that as an English Churchman he has been required all his life to profess his faith in the "Catholic Church," but has never been required to profess himself a "Protestant," nor to acknowledge himself a member of a "Protestant Church." He asks the bishop to give him some authority for his being, as an English Churchman, a "Protestant," and that the Church of England, in any official Church document, calls herself a "Protestant Reformed Church." The bishop writes in reply:—"My dear Sir, — I much regret to have pained you by the use of the word 'Protestant' in my sermon on Sunday morning, but I must tell you I used it with perfect deliberation, and that I inflexibly abide by it still. It may be perfectly true that the word 'Protestant' does not occur in our authorised formularies, but it is equally true that the word 'Trinity' does not occur in Holy Scripture; yet I never heard of an English Churchman objecting on that account to the doctrine it implies and declares. That the English Church is a reformed Church is simply a matter of history, and if you differ from me in thinking so I fear there is but little advantage in our continuing the argument. That she is 'Protestant' in the attitude she assumes towards the Roman Church is, I conceive, indisputable, and I have never before heard it contradicted. If she does not still protest against the doctrinal errors of that Church her existence as a separate communion is an inexplicable and gratuitous schism. But I say she does, and her Articles are an evidence of it. Of the Thirty-nine Articles no less than seventeen are directly or indirectly in controversy with Roman error, and so long as the clergy and laity of the Church of England accept the substance of the Articles just so long do they protest against the errors they expose." Mr. Grant, in reply, agrees that the Church of England is a Reformed Church, but adds that since the Council of Trent the Catholic and Roman Church may also be so termed. The English Church, he also admits, protests against the errors of Rome, but not more than against the Anabaptists; but he says Lutherans protest against the sacramental system of the Catholic Church, baptismal regeneration, the Divine gift of the Holy Ghost in confirmation, the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Altar, the apostolical succession by physical descent from the Apostles, and the power of absolution to forgive sins. Everyone of these Catholic dogmas, he says, the Church of England holds as most necessary truths. The bishop, in reply to this second letter, says he has not time to discuss the matter further.

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. W. J. Evans, of Haverfordwest, has accepted the unanimous invitation of Falcon-square Congregational Church to become their pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.—The committee of the Congregational Union, at its meeting on Tuesday, voted the sum of one hundred guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Indian famine.

EASTBOURNE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 2, the Rev. W. Griffith, pastor of the Congregational Church in this town, eloquently advocated the cause of the suffering Hindus, from the words, "And who is my neighbour?" (Luke x. 29.) The issue of the preacher's earnest appeal was a collection of about 44*l.* To neighbouring and other churches it may be said, "Go and do likewise."

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Congregational church in this town having been burdened with a heavy debt, have lately made a great and successful effort for its extinction. On Thursday, August 30, a large bazaar was opened by the mayor of Ryde in the presence of residents and many visitors now sojourning in the island. The Rev. T. Hooke, pastor, offered prayer, and an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. R. A. Davies, of Ventnor.

The bazaar was continued until Saturday evening, and realised upwards of 400*l.*, so that the church is now entirely free from debt. The church, which has been associated with the labours of the Rev. T. Guyer, Dr. Ferguson, G. W. Conder, and G. A. Collard, was built in the year 1872, at a cost of upwards of 5,000*l.*

HARROGATE.—On Tuesday last the memorial-stone of the new schoolroom in connection with the Baptist Church, at Harrogate, was laid in the midst of a large gathering by Mr. Wm. Stead, of London, the weather being fine. The school is intended to be used until the church can be erected. The proceedings opened with a hymn, after which the Rev. E. Parker, of Farsley, offered up prayer, and read a portion of Scripture. The Rev. J. Haalam then made an introductory statement. Mrs. Aldis having presented a trowel and mallet to Mr. W. Stead, that gentleman proceeded to lay the foundation-stone. A hymn was next sung, a dedicatory prayer offered by the Rev. G. Hill, and an address followed by the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool. A collection was made, the national anthem sung, and the proceedings terminated. A public meeting was held in the evening at the Congregational Church, presided over by Mr. White. The church is to be of Gothic design, costing from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* and will seat 500 persons, on the ground floor only. It will have a tower and spire 100ft. high.

BAGILLT, NORTH WALES.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—For some time the need of an English Nonconforming Church has been severely felt at Bagillt, the nearest place of worship being the Congregational church at Holywell, of which the Rev. J. D. Riley is pastor. The subject was brought before the recently-formed English Association for North Wales, of which the Rev. D. B. Hooke, of Mold, is secretary, and at once a grant was voted in aid of mission work there, under the superintendence of the pastor at Holywell. The old railway-station was rented, and for nine months English services have been held, and a Sabbath school formed. The room has, however, proved far too small, and an iron church is now in course of erection to hold 200 persons. To aid the movement the Welsh Congregational Church, Bagillt, was placed at the disposal of the English friends on Sabbath week, when the Revs. J. D. Riley and D. Oliver, of Holywell, preached to crowded congregations. The next day a tea-party was held, followed by a well-attended public meeting, over which Leigh Howell, Esq., presided, and at which addresses were given by the Rev. D. Oliver, Messrs. Slack, G. Howell, and others. The movement bids fair to be most successful.

THE LATE REV. JOHN STROYAN.—The funeral of the late Rev. John Stroyan, of Burnley, took place on Monday week, at the Burnley Cemetery. A preliminary service was held at Bethesda Chapel, where a consolatory address was delivered by the Rev. G. Gill. The Revs. W. Boyden, Charles Williams, W. M. Westerby, G. W. Oldring, and J. T. Shawcross took part in the service, which was also attended by a number of other ministers of various denominations. At the grave an address was delivered by the Rev. J. McEwan Stott, M.A., in which he urged his hearers to follow their late pastor's example, and "work while it is called day." The funeral was made the occasion of public demonstration of the esteem and respect in which Mr. Stroyan was held. The chapel was crowded, and large numbers assembled in the streets to witness the funeral-procession, the shops being for the time closed. This demonstration was spontaneous, "and is to be attributed," says the *Burnley Gazette*, "not to his ecclesiastical position, not to any particular views that Mr. Stroyan held either on religious or on political subjects, but his high personal character, to his upright life, to his thorough honesty and conscientiousness. Mr. Stroyan had occupied the pastorate of Bethesda Chapel for twenty-four years."

TRAVELLING WESLEYAN PREACHERS.—Last week no less than 600 Wesleyan ministers, whose stations had been changed by the Conference, were engaged in travelling to their new spheres of labour. These changes (says the *Times*) are only effected at great cost, and with considerable domestic inconvenience to the ministers' families. The expense of each change, everything considered, cannot be much less than 20*l.*, and this gives about 12,000*l.* for the present year expended chiefly on account of the rule that Wesleyan ministers must change their circuits at the end of every three years. The number of Wesleyan ministers increases every year, and so in the next ten years the cost of ministerial changes and appointments, taken all round, will not be very much less than 120,000*l.* A minority of the Wesleyans will be glad to see some change which would lessen all this inconvenience and expense, and would prefer that the ministers might be allowed to remain six or seven years on one circuit instead of only three, as at present. It is said that at one of the early Conferences of Methodism a resolution was passed to the effect that no minister should leave his circuit until his successor arrived, and this, as was probably intended, would have brought the itinerancy of the preachers to a complete standstill, preventing any of them from removing at all.

CONFERENCE ON ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY IN NORTH WALES.—On Monday last representatives of the Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational denominations held a Conference in the vestry of Queen-street Chapel, Chester, to consider the best steps to avoid the needless multiplicity of English churches in Welsh towns, and yet provide adequate

accommodation for English Nonconformists. The former denomination had delegated the Revs. Owen Thomas, D.D., (Liverpool), Roger Edwards (Mold), Messrs. T. Lewis (Bangor), John Roberts, J.P., (Abergele), and Edward Peters, (Chester), with the Rev. Joseph Jones (Menai Bridge), secretary of the English Association. The Congregationalists had delegated the Revs. John Thomas, D.D., (Liverpool), and A. Francis (Rhyl); Messrs. W. Crossfield, jun. (Liverpool), T. Minshall, (Oswestry), W. J. Parry, (Bethesda), with the Rev. D. Burford Hooke (Mold), secretary of their English Association. All the delegates were present except Mr. Parry, of Bethesda, who was absent through illness, his place being filled by Mr. R. Jones, of Chester. The Conference, which was pervaded by the utmost cordiality, chose Mr. John Roberts, J.P., for its chairman, and the Rev. D. B. Hooke for its secretary. Its recommendations will be reported to the bodies appointing the delegations, so as to secure their approval before any definite action is taken.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ABERFELDY.—On Aug. 28, the foundation-stone of the Congregational Church now in course of erection upon the site of the old manse on the square was laid by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and the Rev. John Kennedy, D.D., of Stepney, London. A deputation (numbering twenty) from the Tay and Lyon Masonic Lodge were present, and the procession presented a very attractive appearance as it marched to the scene of the operations. Amongst those on the platform were:—The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Stepney, London; Rev. Messrs. James Kennedy, Benares, India; J. Thomas, London; S. Cox, Dundee; Knowles, Perth; Dunbar (Established Church), Weem; and M'Lean (Established Church), Grandtully; C. W. L. Forbes, Esq.; Bullock, Esq.; C. M'Lean, Esq., of Glenearn; Mrs. B. Campbell, of Cloichfoldich, &c. After praise and prayer were engaged in (the former being conducted by the Rev. S. Cox, Dundee, and the latter by the venerable ex-pastor, the Rev. John M'Lean), the Rev. W. U. Challice stepped forward, and in a few pithy and graceful sentences, presented Dr. Kennedy with an elaborately-chased silver trowel; after which, Dr. Kennedy, in a felicitous speech, reviewed the history of Congregationalism in the neighbourhood, and drew comparisons between the Aberfeldy of the past and the present, showing the rapid and substantial progress made since the "good old cockfighting days." The Hon. A. Kinnaird, in a few laudatory remarks, expressed the pleasure he felt in being present. Everything being now in readiness, Dr. Kennedy inserted a bottle, hermetically sealed, containing copies of the county papers, coins, &c., into a prepared cavity of the stone, which was then lowered down, and square and level applied, when it was pronounced satisfactory amid ringing cheers. A psalm was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, Perth. At eight o'clock a meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Challice, when addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, White-chapel, London; James Kennedy, Benares; and the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Stepney, London. The treat of the meeting was undoubtedly "the scolding" of Professor Blackie, who literally kept the house in a state of furore by his versatile and original remarks on the noble and true characteristics associated with the Highlands and Highlanders, and he earnestly urged upon all Highlanders the desirability of self-respect, which they sadly wanted, and that Gaelic should be taught and read in all Highland schools. The vivacious professor was loudly applauded on resuming his seat. After singing one of Sankey's hymns, the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Challice, after which the audience dispersed, highly satisfied with the intellectual treat received from their "Caraid nan Gaidheal," Professor Blackie.

THE STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE BOYS AT WHITLEY.—On Wednesday the boys of the Stockwell Orphanage, to the number of 240, accompanied by the committee of management and the Rev. V. J. Charlesworth, the head master, visited Reading. Some special carriages were attached to the train leaving Waterloo at an early hour, and arrived at Reading at about ten o'clock. At the station the boys formed into procession, and, carrying banners and headed by a brass band, paraded many of the streets of the town. The band was composed entirely of boys under fifteen, and the way in which they played was very creditable to them. The children were neatly attired, and, judging from their faces, they must receive every home comfort at the Orphanage. After the town march, they proceeded to the grounds of Whitley Park Farm, which had been generously placed at the disposal of the orphans by Mr. R. Attenborough. Here numerous games were provided for the boys; Mr. W. I. Palmer, with his usual kindness, allowing them the use of his excellent swings. About one o'clock the boys were entertained at dinner. Soon after three o'clock, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the president of the institution, arrived on the ground, and by this time a great number of persons had assembled. Among the visitors were Lady Spokes and family, Mrs. Silverthorne, Mr. R. Attenborough, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. W. I. Palmer, Mr. M. J. Sutton, the Revs. J. F. B. Tinsling, J. Wood, W. Anderson, and T. Penrose, Messrs. J. Leach, T. Gregory, Edwd. Collier, J. O. Cooper, and J. Kidgell. When the boys caught sight of their president they cheered lustily. A van was placed in a shady part of the grounds, from which the boys sang a hunting song, which was followed by a

recitation admirably given by one of the boys, his style being much appreciated. Mr. Spurgeon in addressing the company, took the opportunity of thanking those who assisted in carrying out the bazaar, which was held in Reading some time ago, in behalf of the Stockwell Orphanage, and which yielded a handsome sum. It seemed to him that the people of Reading could not do enough kind actions. Referring to the establishment of the Orphanage, he said that when the idea was first started he had his hands full, having his college to attend to. But God had helped him, and he decided to take in hand the building of the Stockwell Orphanage. An old lady started the scheme by offering him 20,000*l.* He found that it was a bad year to commence, and another drawback was that the money was invested in railway shares, upon which he could not raise a single farthing. Friends, however, came forward and gave him the money required, so that he had the 20,000*l.* by him; he was pleased to say the shares were worth nearly 30,000*l.* now. God, in His infinite mercy, had helped him when he was in need. He was once staying at an old friend of his Dr. Brock's, in Regent's-park, and in course of conversation he (Mr. Spurgeon) said he had to pay a builder the next day the sum of 3,000*l.* and he had only 1,000*l.* to meet it. He however added that he was sure the required sum would be forthcoming. Dr. Brock said "I am glad you have such confidence." Singularly enough a telegram came to him, saying that a gentleman had called at his house and had left 2,000*l.* for the Orphanage. The institution received gifts of various kinds, for which the trustees were very grateful. Some time ago a merchant sent a load of turnips, and singularly enough a sheep from another individual was sent. At a meeting of the trustees recently it was stated that 360*l.* were in hand, and the bills sent in amounted exactly to that sum. He said that they had got to the bottom of the treasury, and he asked how much they had in their pockets. The sum of 150*l.* was then raised. He prayed to God that he would help His children, and he asked in perfect faith. On the Sabbath day after the meeting some one said to him, "How about your prayer?" He answered that before the sun had gone down that evening he received 800*l.* He not only received that sum for the Orphanage, but he had money for other purposes. He asked, if God be faithful, why did they not trust Him? Mr. Spurgeon, in concluding, said that the institution received destitute fatherless boys, without respect to the religion of the parents. Orphans were received without putting the mothers to the trouble and expense of canvassing for votes; the trustees themselves selected the most needy cases. The great object was to train the boys in the fear of the Lord, hoping that by God's blessing they might be truly converted before they left the institution. The Orphanage has received from Government inspectors and others the highest possible testimonials, but, he said, its best recommendation could be read in the cheerful faces of the children, and in the success of those who had gone forth from it to be settled in life. The Rev. V. J. Charlesworth then addressed the large company. About five o'clock the boys partook of tea, and afterwards joined in cricket and other games. They left the ground at seven o'clock, and arrived at the railway station in time for the 7.45 train up, having thoroughly enjoyed the treat. A great number of persons witnessed the departure of the boys. It was through the liberality of Reading people that the juveniles were brought here, amongst the subscribers being Messrs. Sutton and Messrs. Palmer. —*Reading Mercury.*

Correspondence.

INTEMPERANCE IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Continuing the analysis of the evidence given before the committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance, it may be said that there is no more interesting compilation of statistics than those referring to the various districts of the metropolitan police. In the first volume of evidence there is a paper put in by Mr. J. E. Davis, showing the number of persons apprehended for drunkenness from 1831 to 1876, in which period the population rose from a million and a half to over four millions, and the number of apprehensions for drunkenness fluctuated between ten thousand and thirty-two thousand. In the second volume of evidence there is a return, which amongst other facts, gives the number of persons apprehended in the various divisions of the police district which reveals some facts most startling. Including the River Thames the metropolitan police district is divided into twenty divisions, in which it appears that the number of public-houses proper vary from 18 to 740, the latter being the number in the Stepney district. The beer-houses were 4,014 in number; those with "off" licences 205, and including other classes of refreshment houses the total number of licensed houses was 13,286. There were in the last year 32,328 persons apprehended for drunkenness and drunk and disorderly conduct, and an analysis of the figures reveals a startling state of things in regard to

the proportion of the sexes apprehended. Taking drunkenness first, it may be said that there were 8,203 males apprehended, and 7,639 females! For drunk and disorderly conduct there were 8,567 males apprehended, and 7,919 females! Taking now the divisions, there are several in which there are actually more women apprehended both for drunkenness and drunk and disorderly conduct; in the Whitehall division there were 129 males and 141 females apprehended for drunkenness, and seventy-seven males and 100 females for drunk and disorderly conduct! In the Westminster division, there were for the two offences 551 males apprehended, and 850 females! In St. James's, 974 males were apprehended and 1,182 females! And without wearying the reader with the figures in other divisions, it may be said that in Marylebone, in Holborn, in Lambeth, and in Southwark, there was also this alarming preponderance of female apprehensions; whilst in several others the apprehensions were nearly equally divided between the sexes. In the Paddington, Islington, and Whitechapel district, the normal state of affairs was, as in one or two others, returned to, but the proportions of women apprehended even there were far above the average of other towns. The evidence of Mr. Turner, who is superintendent of the K division, having charge of that part of the East of London which is east of Whitechapel, and in which there are the largest number of licensed houses, is very interesting as showing the endeavours of the officials to find a reason for this state of affairs.

The population of the district is chiefly working-class, including mechanics and labourers, ship-builders, and dock workmen. There are a large number of women of bad character along the twelve miles over which the division extends, and a good deal of floating population. But in the opinion of the police, it is not the prostitutes who chiefly swell the ranks of the females apprehended for drunkenness. In the words of the superintendent, "the married women exceed the prostitutes," and this he ascribes to the "want of education and early moral training; they see neither sin nor shame in getting drunk." It is further said that the neighbours in some of the low localities think nothing of this drunkenness, and "some of the drunkards boast of it." It is true that to some extent the excessive drunkenness of females in some of the districts is due to the "number of women attracted" to places of amusement, such as theatres, open in the district at night—women who do not live in the neighbourhood, but come from other divisions. This, however, merely changes the locality of the metropolitan drunkenness, without doing away with the stigma. This drunkenness is on the increase, and its causes are not fully accounted for—an increase of labour and greater wages are amongst them; and, to the official who gives this evidence, "education and improved dwellings" seem the most necessary of the steps to be taken to remedy the evil. And the same gentleman is ungallant enough to add that the greater excitability of women may be a reason why they figure to such an extent in both classes of cases which have been referred to. This brings us to another point worthy of consideration—that the actual arrests give only an idea of the amount of drunkenness. Mr. Turner states that where there is "a great deal of drunkenness where no arrests are made, if 100 are charged with drunkenness, you might put it that 150 were drunk; that fifty escape where 100 get charged." In addition to all this—to that vast body of drunkenness in our males and females in which the police take action—to that behind which comes under their oversight to some extent, but in which the victims escape—there is a great amount of drunkenness in houses of ill-fame and elsewhere suspected but not fully proved nor defined. One of the groups of houses of ill-fame was watched for four hours on a Saturday night—the watcher being placed where he could see eleven such houses, and in that time he saw carried into these houses (chiefly from the public-house near where he was standing), "two pints of brandy, two pints of whisky, and seven pints of gin (these were all in pints), sixteen quarts of gin, four quarts of ale, and fifty-seven pints of ale." And yet, although there is this vast amount of drunkenness, known and suspected, the police believe that, on the whole, the publicans conduct their houses properly. Whether this be so or not, it cannot be held to be less than appalling that this great amount of drunkenness is permitted to continue and to increase in the metropolis. There is no capital in the world where there is greater effort made to overcome the temptation; none where there are more attempts to reform the intemperate and to provide

rational amusement and recreation; and yet there is, despite all this, this festering and increasing mass of drunkenness. And it is especially startling to find that it prevails so extensively amongst women; and that there are no practical suggestions made by the authorities for lessening the amount of the evil or for dealing with it in any other way than by mild palliatives. The continual increase in the number of houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors is one of the most notable facts, and when there is this great growth of drunkenness accompanying it, it is time to make trial of the stoppage of the former increase, with the hope that it will arrest the latter. The peculiar circumstances of London, the continual swarm of visitors whom it attracts, the nature of a large portion of its population, and the character of many of its visitors, are circumstances which may in a degree account for some of the special features of the bibulous habits of the metropolis. But after making allowance for this, it must be conceded that there remains an overplus of drunkenness and consequential wretchedness which needs the persistent, and laborious, and prayerful efforts at removal, of all who have at heart the interests of the great capital of England.

I am, &c.,

J. W. S.

Aug. 23, 1877.

THE READING SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your notice in last week's *Nonconformist* of the important agitation which has been going on for some time in Reading respecting its grammar school, scarcely does full justice to those who have, at considerable cost of personal feeling, and probably also of pocket, been carrying it on. Having been a close observer of the contest from the first, I will, with your permission, give a somewhat fuller exposition of its main points. About six months ago it became known in the town that an application was about to be made to the Charity Commissioners for their sanction of a considerable increase of the capitation fees payable by the boys of the Reading Grammar School. The high figure at which those fees were placed originally had ever been a source of local dissatisfaction, as they tended to the practical exclusion of the very class of boys for whom the school was specially intended, and in whose behalf an appeal, which was largely responded to had been made to the inhabitants generally at the resuscitation of the school some ten years ago. The only Reading boys who have enjoyed the advantages of the school have been the sons of the well-to-do; and such of these as have belonged to the trading class have, in various ways, been made to feel more or less unwelcome in the increasingly-aristocratic institution. The school, however, seemed to prosper, and the disappointment was borne with tolerable patience. The pill was a bitter one for the struggling traders to swallow, but as it was wrapped in gold-leaf it passed on its way with but few wry faces.

But, as if to illustrate the "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself" of the great bard, a still more elevated social position was aimed at by the trustees—or, as was generally assumed, by the headmaster—and hence the scheme for nearly double fees. This precipitated the catastrophe. Sir Peter Spokes, one of the trustees, with a manliness which, under the circumstances, redounded much to his honour, refused to sanction the insidious proposal. Mr. Thomas Rogers, the former town clerk, and a gentleman to whose energy and zeal the resuscitation of the school was very largely owing, at once called attention to the subject in the pages of the *Reading Observer*, the organ of popular opinion in the town. A spark was thus let fall among a large quantity of combustible materials. The disappointed tradesmen who had seen their hopes of a first-class cheap school perish before their eyes, and the Nonconformists who had seen what they were led to expect would be a thoroughly unsectarian institution gradually becoming a sort of High-Church propaganda, at once vented their hardly-restrained indignation, and the issue of the strife was that reported in your columns last week. The head-master has resigned. The scheme for increased fees is abandoned. The little Rugby project is for ever annihilated, and the town is in a fair way to have secured to it its inalienable rights in a first-class public school, brought within the reach of its less prosperous inhabitants, and free from all ecclesiastical domination.

I venture to think that few readers of the *Nonconformist* will withhold sympathy from this good object. The Reading citizens have indeed fought a good fight, and the great service rendered them by their spirited journal, the *Reading Observer*, ought to open the eyes of people

everywhere to the value of a high-class, thoroughly Radical press in their midst. The maunderings of the older journals of the town, during the struggle, have been simply contemptible. The Tory organ has of course gone in strongly for the threatened abuse; while the venerable *Mercury*, which rarely ventures to have an opinion upon any subject, has been so far influenced by the stir as to lift up its feeble voice in earnest remonstrance with the contenders for justice. The whole controversy is fraught with instruction. It has shown pretty clearly how Nonconformist defeats are brought about. There has been a continual sacrifice on the part of these Reading School trustees of principle to expediency. The Nonconformist section foolishly conceded to the Church party at the onset nearly all the governing power. A High-Churchman was placed at the head of the school—the most stupendous blunder that could have been committed. Then, as if to give a still more distinctively ecclesiastical character to the institution, a Ritualistic chapel was sanctioned, at which all the boys were expected to attend. True, some sort of conscience clause was permitted, the value of which all who have had any experience in such small attempts at hoodwinking refractory consciences, will know how to appraise. Woe to the boy whose father insists on his running counter to the prevailing current! Further, three clergymen, vicars of the three principal churches of the town, were made trustees, to the entire ignoring of the large body of Nonconformist ministers. Here was an arrangement for a great public institution! Three pronounced Ritualists invested with high governmental power! And all this in a town where Nonconformists are as two to one of the whole population. The truth is, the Nonconformist trustees had not the courage of their convictions, and this it is which lets us through so continually in all our public contests with the arrogant pretensions of the Establishment. We elect rich men to places of trust and responsibility, and then they betray us through a morbid dread of seeming to be discourteous to the clerics with whom they are thrown into contact. The one aim of many persons who have climbed to a certain position in society is to forget the claims of those on whose backs they have mounted to the high places. Radicalism rounds off mysteriously into a complacent Conservatism, and the place that once knew them knows them no more for ever. The lesson of this Reading School episode is the lesson of many a political defeat—"Put not your trust in princes."

As the *Nonconformist* is read by many leaders of public opinion in almost every town in England, and, as I have often discovered it, in many towns in America, I hope this record of a splendid triumph of right over might will encourage others to go fearlessly into the fray. Rarely has a struggle been more unequal than in this case, and never was victory more complete.

A. C.

TRAVELLING NOTES IN GERMANY.

"Where shall we go this summer?" is a question which has been put in many hundreds of English homes during the last few weeks, and the question becomes more, and not less, difficult to answer with the multiplication of the facilities of travel. We—i.e., my intended travelling companions and myself—answered it in this wise. First, we will go abroad. Second, we will combine continental cities with continental scenery. Third, we will keep off the beaten track of the tourists; and lastly, we will take it easy, and not exceed a moderate expenditure. And, now that we have had our month's outing, we have the satisfaction of finding that each of these intentions has been fulfilled, and that we have worked out our programme with a satisfactory approach to completeness.

I say "approached," for two reasons; for weather plays an important part in the arrangements of the tourist traveller, and the weather prevented our penetrating the recesses of the Black Forest, and obliged us to be content with the beauties of Baden-Baden and Triberg. Moreover, we set out with the determination not to be bound by any circular tour tickets, but to leave ourselves free to profit by the latest information, and information gained on the spot. I have a great admiration for the efforts of Mr. Cook and Mr. Gaze, and their imitators; for they have enabled thousands of English people to go abroad with ease and comfort who otherwise would have had neither, or not have gone at all. But the sets of carefully-selected and cleverly-arranged travellers' coupons had better be left to the inexperienced, while the experienced keep

themselves free. We had several proofs of that during our journey; seeing that we acquired a knowledge of newly-opened routes, not yet included in any plans prepared in Fleet-street or the Strand. The "Continental Bradshaw" also is good as far as it goes; but then it does not go so far as "Henschel"—the German Bradshaw; which make plain, in the matter of junctions and through routes, what in the English book is altogether inexplicable. We fell in at Trèves with some travellers who, like ourselves, were going to Strasburg, but they were furnished with circular tickets—I think German tickets—and the practical result was that, whereas we reached Strasburg at four in the afternoon, after eight hours' travelling, they did not arrive till midnight, having been twice that time coming by another route—and, unfortunately for them, that route had not been a particularly interesting one; whereas we had come by the lovely valley through which the Saar runs, on the way to Saarburg; skirted the spurs of the Vosges Mountains, and had glimpses of Saarburg, Saarbrücken, Bitsch, and other spots invested with a deep interest as the scenes of the earlier conflicts between the French and German armies in the great struggle of 1870.

Several advantages accrued from our avoidance of the conventional tourist routes. Had we travelled via Brussels to Cologne, and up the Rhine, we should have come upon English and American tourists almost in squadrons; but by going from Antwerp to Liège and to Trèves we altogether avoided them, and afterwards did not meet English-speaking people for days together. One result of that was that the railway trains were light, and we often had the railway compartments to ourselves—no small advantage in hot weather, and when you are passing through romantic scenery, which you wish to look at from the best point of view. We soon became conscious of the difference when, occasionally, we had to travel on the main lines and by through trains—the carriages being crowded and hot, the luggage heavy, and the railway officials excited and abrupt. Nor is it less advantageous to frequent the purely foreign, rather than the English and American frequented, hotels, since you gain in pocket and in simplicity of life, as well as better means of observing continental habits than where "English spoken" is considered an important feature of the hotel advertisement.

I don't intend to trouble your readers with a journal of our travels, or do more than refer to a very few of the places we visited; but, as those who are travellers themselves are usually interested in the routes taken by others, I may state briefly what our trip of twenty-eight days included. We travelled from the Thames to Antwerp by a General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, and from thence visited in succession Liège, Spa, Trèves (seeing Luxembourg on the way), Strasburg, Baden-Baden, Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsburg, Munich, Immenstadt (in Bavaria, at the foot of the Algan Alps), Lindau, and the Lake of Constance, Schaffhausen, and Triberg; and from thence returned to England via Strasburg, Metz, Brussels, Antwerp, and Flushing. The tour, therefore, included a good deal of fine scenery, and also some places of great historical interest, as well as others full of attractions to the lovers of art.

On historical grounds, Trèves is the city which made the greatest impression upon us. It is said to be the oldest city in Germany, and under Constantine became the capital of Gaul, and the rival of Rome herself. It needs no guide-book to tell you that Trèves is old; for every street, every public building, and nearly all the houses, have the stamp of antiquity on them, and even the goods in the shop windows seem as though they had been made an age ago. The bridge by which you cross the Moselle, on entering the city, was built by the Romans. The Gasthof Zum Roth-haus, or Red House Hotel, at which we put up, was formerly the Senate House, and both externally and internally is as old-world looking as a habitable dwelling-place can well be. The cathedral opposite dates back to 530, and is a wonderful, though picturesque, conglomeration of totally different styles of architecture belonging to different ages. But it is the Roman relics which make Trèves so specially worthy of a visit. Of these the finest and most impressive is the *Porta Nigra*—a stone gateway of large dimensions, built by Claudius about the middle of the first century—built, that is, by those who were living in the time of our Lord! It is in a remarkable state of preservation, the inscriptions and chisel-marks looking as fresh as though they were but one, instead of hundreds of years old. There is a collection of remains within the walls, and some of these, with the inscriptions, carry one back to the past as no reading can do, and give to

history a reality which powerfully affects the imagination. There is, for instance, one of the Roman milestones, or its equivalent, which had stood in the road from Trèves to Coblenz, and there are the Roman numerals "XXII," as sharply cut as any inscription on the milestones of to-day; while the stone could, if needful, be set up, and do duty again to-morrow. Altogether, this edifice is singularly impressive and suggestive—from its size, its history, and its present condition; and those who may have visited it years ago will be glad to learn that the earth at the base having been removed to the extent of nine feet, its apparent height is increased, and it now forms a magnificent object, looking down one of the main streets.

Not far from this, and going over the old fortifications—now converted into public gardens—you come upon some more important Roman remains. Among these are the baths, which lay buried up to 1817, but are now so completely exposed, that you may study the arrangements for the supply of water and of hot air with the greatest facility. The building is of great extent, and of such a character as to justify the supposition that the baths were but the adjuncts of a Roman palace, some portion of the ruins being palatial rather than bath-like in appearance. There is a spot even yet more interesting than the gateway or the baths, and that is the amphitheatre. Within this it is stated that above fifty-thousand spectators could sit; and here—where now the ivy, the turf, and the wild flowers suggest only ideas of serenity and safety—thousands of captive Franks were torn to pieces by wild beasts, by the orders of Constantine, and a few years later the populace were amused by the barbarous sacrifice of the Bructeri! The very apertures in the walls from which the wild beasts entered the arena—ten in number—are still visible. It is one of those spots where you may sit and dream while you are carried back to a far distant age, and then wake up to rejoice that it is the nineteenth, and not the fourth, century in which you live, and move, and have your being.

These do not exhaust the antiquities of Trèves; for there is the Basilica—of the genuine ancient type—once a court of justice, then the seat of the Imperial governors of the early middle ages, then used for the less dignified purposes of a barrack, and in 1846 handed over to Protestants for use as a church. It is of vast size—as big as three ordinary Dissenting chapels, and bigger than the Metropolitan Tabernacle. It is enormously high, and though the exterior looks rather factory like—the material being Roman tiles, instead of bricks—the interior is striking and impressive, and the entire building looks as strong and perfect as though it had been built but fifty years! I attended a Sunday morning service, and as I compared the size of the congregation with that of the edifice, and looked at the immense width of the pews and aisles and the portion screened off, and heard the echoes of the preacher's voice, I could not help thinking that the gift of such a building for Protestant worship was something in the nature of a white elephant. The service was very plain and cold. The prayers were brief and the sermon long, and the congregation—mostly women and soldiers—had a very impassive look. The singing was confined to a single hymn, which was sung in portions, at different parts of the service, and was slow and rather dirge-like; though the organ was a well-toned and well-played instrument. The services in the cathedral and in the Church of Our Lady adjoining—the latter, an exquisite piece of Gothic—were certainly both more lively and picturesque. I had to exercise faith in regard to the Holy Coat of Trèves, for though it is kept in the cathedral, it is exhibited but once in 120 years. Nor did I see the Bishop of Trèves, who has given the German Government so much trouble, and whose palace is in the city. Indeed, throughout this journey I was much struck with the small number of priests to be seen about in the streets and elsewhere. I do not know whether that is because of the number of contumacious clerics who are still in prison—for many are still there, or whether the priests think it best to escape observation as much as possible. While in France and Belgium you meet with constant reminders of the fact that you are in Roman Catholic countries, in that part of Germany through which I travelled, I was impressed with the apparent absence of religious observances, or symbols, or incidents of any sort; and the fact gave point to statements lately made relative to the decline of the religious spirit at the present time in many parts of the German Empire.

I have some jottings about the once great gambling town of Baden Baden, and the lately besieged cities of Strasburg and Metz; but these may be deferred.

THE WAR.

TURKISH VICTORY ON THE LOM.

Official despatches from Mehemet Ali announce that on Thursday, in conjunction with the forces of Ahmed Eyoub, he defeated the Russians after a long and severely-contested battle near the village of Karahassanler, on the River Lom. The Turkish commander says that 4,000 Russians were placed *hors de combat*, and that his own losses were 3,000 killed and wounded. He states that "the English officer, Baker Pasha, greatly distinguished himself."

Official despatches from the Russian headquarters confirm the accounts of the Turkish victory on the Lom, but they only admit a loss of 400 wounded. Another telegram from the Russian side puts their loss at 500 killed.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Turkish army gives the following account of the engagement—"a victorious engagement" he calls it—opposite Popkoi:—"The battle commenced in the morning by a forward movement of the divisions of Medjid Pasha, who formed the right wing, and Fuad and Sabit Pashas, who formed the centre. Medjid Pasha attacked the village of Karahassan-keui. The troops advancing with great determination, drove the Russians through it. His right also attacked the village of Bekirin Yenikeuy, where severe fighting took place in the woods. The Russians were driven pell-mell down the heights into the valley of the Lom beneath. The Turkish field artillery was splendidly handled. It pushed through the village to the end of the bluffs, and fired on the retreating columns. Meanwhile Sabit Pasha fiercely assaulted the village of Baschilaler with equal success from his position on a lofty hill crowned by a three-gun battery, overlooking the whole country. Mehemet Ali then ordered the bugler to sound cease firing along the whole line. Then three tremendous cheers for 'Allah' ran along the whole line of the triumphant troops. A general advance was then sounded amidst renewed cheers. Turkish skirmishers then swarmed into the Valley Lom, across the bridge, and advanced eagerly to attack the large village of Haydarkeui, on the left bank of the Lom, which was occupied without severe opposition, bringing the action to a close. At five in the afternoon all the captured villages burst into flames. It was a magnificent spectacle when night fell. The Russians had a heavy battery of three guns in position on the road between Hayerkoi and Popkoi, and during the battle had two batteries of heavy field guns. The Turkish three-gun battery on the hill with the headquarter staff made splendid practice at the Russian battery. A plunging fire from a great elevation dismounted one of the Russian guns. The other two limbered up and retired when the village fell. The field batteries covered the retreat of the Russian troops, while the whole of the Turkish guns on the heights and in the valley opened a tremendous fire. During the heat of the engagement Sawisset Bey saw a flag of truce returning fluttering up the hill. The Turkish artillery pushed the retreat. I still hear heavy firing. It is believed the Russians evacuated Popkoi, as the tents of the camp were struck. During the action General Baker Pasha had two horses shot under him. Captain Briscoe, on his staff, was also reported missing. The Russian and Turkish losses are not yet known. Immense enthusiasm prevails in the whole army. Prince Hassan was present, but the Egyptian troops took no part in the conflict."

The engagement was between the vanguard of the Rustchuk column under General Leonoff, and the Russians, according to the testimony of an eye-witness, did not number more than 3,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, while the Turkish attack was made by a force of 12,000 men, backed up as it would appear by numerous reserves. That the Russians thus offered any resistance at all is certainly remarkable; that they not only did offer resistance, but kept the Turks at bay for some nine hours, during which time the village of Karahassankoi was taken and retaken several times, is a most emphatic indication of the fighting power and undaunted bravery of the Russian troops. It must also be taken as saying much for the skill of General Leonoff, and not much has appeared recently favourable to Russian generalship. The Turkish victory here is undoubted; but its importance, either as a battle—if battle, indeed, it can be called—or from the positions taken, is not quite so great as the Turkish telegrams at first made out. Very small reinforcements were sent forward to the aid of General Leonoff—the Czarevitch, who is in command of the Rustchuk column, apparently considering it more desirable to retain his forces for the defence of more important places than to maintain a conflict on the Lom.

ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR PLEVNA.

There was an engagement near Plevna on Friday which the *Daily Telegraph* and its ubiquitous correspondents magnify into a great Turkish victory. This is more than Osman Pasha claims. That General says that on Friday, about twelve miles east of Plevna, he made a strong reconnaissance against the entrenched Russian position. The reconnaissance was turned into a battle by the Russians bringing up reinforcements, which were met in their turn by Turkish reinforcements. The Russian entrenchments were carried after hard fighting and severe loss on both sides, the Russians abandoning some guns in their retreat. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was present,

gives fuller details of the conflict, and describes it as one of the most hardly-fought battles of the war. The extreme Russian front is about four or five miles from Poredin, and the battle was begun by an advance of the Turks upon Pelisat and Zgalince. A mile in front of the former village was a Russian redoubt, which the Turks took in their advance, lost, and retook very early in the day. Zgalince was the Russian centre, having before it a redoubt and a series of trenches. The capture of the redoubt before Pelisat enabled the Turks to drive the Russian left back upon Pelisat, in front of which trenches had been dug and lined with troops. The letter of the *Daily News* correspondent deals chiefly with the several advances of the Turks to attack the Russian left centre, and their complete and sanguinary repulse. The Turks marched down the hill to the attack in loose order, without firing, and had accomplished half the distance under a destructive artillery fire, when a tremendous rifle fire was opened on them as they were advancing to the Russian trenches on the crest of the hill half way between Pelisat and Zgalince. As they attempted the ascent they were received with a storm of balls, under which they remained for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which time a fearful loss of life occurred. Before reaching the trenches they began to wither away, and retreated carrying off the wounded. No sooner, however, had they withdrawn from the Russian fire than they formed and encountered it again. Their valour cost them dear, for our correspondent saw many bodies of Turks within ten feet of the Russian trenches. The little slope, on the crest of which the trenches were situated, was literally covered with dead. Seven on a space of not more than ten feet square were counted. The battle here was terrible, but the Turks were again repulsed, and again they retreated. A third time they advanced, although the Russian fire never slackened an instant, and the Russian line never wavered, while the Russian reserves were waiting behind, ready to advance at the least sign of instability. The scene of carnage was again repeated, but it only lasted a moment. The Turks, completely broken, withdrew, suddenly firing, and taking time to carry off their wounded and many of their dead. Still they held the redoubt in front of Pelisat, upon which they fell back apparently with the intention of holding it, but they were not allowed to remain long there. The attack on the redoubt in the Russian centre had been as unsuccessful as that on the Russian trenches on the left. The Russians pursued the enemy with a murderous fire, and then six companies attacked them with the bayonet and swept them out of the redoubt like a whirlwind. At four o'clock the Turks were in retreat everywhere. The correspondent concludes, "the Russians occupied the whole of their first position, besides pursuing the Turks a short distance with cavalry." The Russians were about 20,000. Their loss is estimated at 1,500, and the loss of the Turks at 2,500 killed and wounded. Another correspondent who sends a review of the war from Gornj Studeni, states that the previous Russian forward line was not recovered, and that the Turks have thus established an indentation on the semicircle of the Russian environment. If so the ground thus gained must be very near indeed to the Turkish entrenched position. The redoubts remain in Russian hands, and the loss inflicted on Osman Pasha's army must have been out of all proportion to that of the Russians.

An official despatch from the Russian headquarters at Gornj Studeni states that the Russian loss on Friday last at Kadikoi was seven men killed and thirty wounded. Near Plevna their loss was thirty officers and 1,200 soldiers *hors de combat*. On the other side, the losses of the Turks are stated to have been enormous, 600 dead bodies having been counted near the village of Pelisat.

On Monday, according to a Russian official announcement, General Prince Imeretinsky and General Skobelev returned to Lovatz. No details have yet been given of this important event. It is stated that Plevna is nearly surrounded by 40,000 Roumanians and two corps of Russians. The Russians are also concentrating at Selvi.

THE BATTLES IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

There seems to be now a pause in this desperate conflict, and apparently Suleiman Pasha has retired to reorganise his forces. The accounts of the engagements given by the correspondents are in substantial agreement, and they give a curious picture of the vicissitudes of fortune, the alternations of gain and loss on either side, which have marked the course of the conflict. In the first day's fighting, on the 21st, the Turks attacked the Russian outposts in the Pass and captured three positions, which, however, were, after desperate fighting, retaken by the Russians. On the 22nd or the 23rd (for here the two accounts differ) the Turks again succeeded in dislodging the enemy from two of his positions, but four o'clock p.m. on the latter day was the hour of that fortunate arrival of Radetzky with reinforcements, which probably alone saved the Russians from being swept altogether out of the Pass. The new-comers attacked the Turks with great vigour, and promptly recovered the lost ground, driving back the Turks, indeed, to a considerable distance. Dawn on the 24th, however, showed that the Turks had raised three redoubts on the Russian right, that their artillery was taking the Russians both in rear and flank, blowing up their ammunition wagons and cutting them off from Gabrova. This forced Radetzky to assume the offensive. He attacked the redoubts, and at

2.30 p.m. on the 25th he had succeeded in taking the nearest of them, although with the loss, it is said, of "half the attacking troops." The attack was continued on the middle or largest redoubt, but "finding it inaccessible on account of the Turkish troops having cut the trees down and thus surrounded it with *chevaux de frise*, the Russian troops were forced to move round it and attack No. 3 battery, which was eventually taken at the point of the bayonet." The Russian commander then faced about and attempted to take the central redoubt. At half-past three he sent word to the reserve battalions that he was about to take it, and ordered them to advance to his support. They did so, and the Turks were driven from this position, but at such heavy loss to the assailants that they were unable to hold it. The Turks "formed some 18,000 strong below, charged up and retook the position, driving the Russians down from the summit into the valley beneath." A rally was subsequently made under the personal command of Radetzky, and at eleven o'clock in the evening, after four hours' fighting, the Turks were driven back to the plateau where the redoubts were. But at half-past nine the next morning (Sunday, the 26th) the Turks resumed the offensive and swept the Russians before them, driving them back into their entrenchments, where they now hold the Shipka Pass.

The subsequent fighting led to no decisive results, neither army being able to dislodge the other from its position. Suleiman Pasha, in one of his recent reports, says that the Russians were now blocked in from three sides, and that he threatened the route to Gabrova.

This was not the case on Friday last, when the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who sent the remarkable account of the first engagements in the Pass, paid another visit to the scene of conflict. He found General Radetzky holding the Pass as firmly as had been predicted a week before, when there was much to give countenance to a contrary opinion. All was quiet in the pass, and Radetzky had even extended his position. There were no Turks on his left, and none in the wooded mountains on his right. But what of the road which the Turkish batteries and sharpshooters commanded, so that two miles in the rear of the Russian position there was no safety for man or horse? The correspondent replies that you may walk along it from the Khan in the rear of Radetzky's position, right along to the final peak of the Balkans on Mont St. Nicholas, and thence down into the shelter trenches without once hearing the whistle of a bullet. General Nepokoitchitsky, the chief of the staff, having examined the positions last week, refused to change them, and had sent the 2nd Division and the detachment of the 11th Division away from Shipka as being no longer required there. Mr. Forbes states that 5,000 Turkish corpses lie unburied in the battlefield, and correspondents on the Adrianople side of the Pass declare that there are 7,000 Turkish wounded. He adds:—

The effluvia from the unburied dead and the unsanitary camp taints the freshness of the mountain atmosphere. All the troops bivouac. Radetzky inhabits a domicile which is a place between a bower and a cavern. He says that the Turks made upwards of one hundred distinct attacks. God willing, says the stout old chief, he can and will stay there, come Turk or devil, till he gets relieved. The Russian loss during the fighting is set down at 800 killed and 2,800 and odd wounded. The figures are official, I should have thought the number considerably greater.

The correspondent believes that the Pass is quiet, because Suleiman Pasha has had enough of the fighting there. His Montenegrin campaigners have been withdrawn—that is the half of them that remain effective—and the heights are held by a few battalions of Egyptians with some cannon; there are also a few more miscellaneous battalions in Shipka. General Radetzky is now holding the Pass with the 14th Division, a brigade of the 9th Division, the Rifles, and Bulgarians, and a detachment of Foot Cossacks, with strong artillery. From an expression attributed to him, it may be inferred that he thinks the Russians may be again attacked.

On Sunday the struggle recommenced at Shipka, but was confined to an artillery duel. Suleiman Pasha on the same day made several reconnaissances. A considerable portion of his troops has been sent elsewhere. The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from the Pass on Friday, says:—"No renewal of active operations is expected here, and the surplus troops have left for other parts of the seat of war. The Russian positions now held in the Shipka may be considered as safe in every respect."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WAR.

Mr. Gladstone received at Hawarden on Saturday the members of two Lancashire Liberal clubs—those of Leigh and Tyldesley—and, replying to a vote of thanks, said that as that was the last day on which he would have the opportunity of addressing a considerable body of his fellow countrymen assembled under similar circumstances, he would not perform the churlish act of dismissing them without a few words of particular acknowledgment. He then spoke for nearly an hour mainly upon the Eastern Question. He denied that he had used stronger language with regard to the Turks than the occasion required. He had not retracted, either in the House of Commons or out of it, the language which he used last autumn; but various gentlemen who had used violent language to him had been good enough to explain and apologise. With regard to the alleged Russian outrages, a very large portion of the evidence had

been sent by the Turkish Government, and he said advisedly and deliberately that nothing asserted by that Government was entitled to belief until it was corroborated from other sources. "I do not (he added) say that lightly. I myself have proved, in print, the systematic, wholesale falsehood which has proceeded from that Government; and I am astonished when I see the statements sent home by the British Ambassador as if they were documents that could weigh with a reasonable man." The right hon. gentleman said that it could not be denied, however, that outrages had been committed upon Mussulman women and children; but the evidence went to show that those outrages, perhaps the whole of them, had been committed by Bulgarians. He trusted that the Russian Government would strive to the best of its power to punish rigorously and promptly on every spot where it had authority the perpetrators of these outrages, especially if they were committed by men bearing the name of Christians. It had been said by some people that he was the maker of this war.

In some respects (he said) that sounds like a joke; in some respects it sounds like a compliment. That I, a private individual, having no power, having no agents, having no servants, no armies, no navies, no ambassadors, no consuls, no secretaries, no departments, have made this war, I think, if it be a calamity, it certainly is a compliment. Who has made it is a question that history will decide; but I must say this, that the Russian Government did not ask my leave before making it. They acted for themselves. They undertook a great responsibility. They imposed upon the country a most awful burden, terrible losses, and terrible sacrifices. What the issue will be, God only knows; how it will be brought about it is impossible for us to say; but this I believe—that the people of those provinces, will by some means or other, in the councils of providence, be mercifully delivered from the yoke. I have a firm confidence that that will be the issue of this terrible war. To effect the deliverance is a holy purpose. If the Russian Government and armies shall effect it, and shall in effect by it keep the aims of humanity and justice separate from the aims of ambition and aggrandisement, they will earn immortal glory. If they condescend to pollute such a work by turning it simply to selfish aims, why then, on the other hand, the records of their acts upon the page of history will be very different indeed.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone spoke briefly on the question of the county franchise, and said he was confident that the day was not far distant when many who were now excluded from them would be in possession of political privileges, and he had the greatest confidence that when they were admitted they would show themselves to be quite as worthy as those who are admitted already, and that the broader they made the basis of the institutions of the country by the large and liberal admission of the people to the franchise, the safer, the deeper, and the stronger would its foundation be.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.—The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says:—"The Servian Government refuses to give assistance to Bosnian insurgents. The deputies applied here to Prince Tseretelef, who informed Prince Gortschakoff and the Russian Commander-in-Chief of their demand. Prince Tseretelef, however, received a reply from his Government that Russia neither can nor wishes to assist the Bosnian insurrection. The insurgents may act according to their own judgment. The means of the insurgents are exhausted, and they are in want of everything. They intend to treat with the Turkish Government and try to obtain permission for Bosnian refugees living in Austria to return home unmolested, and the insurgents would then also lay down their arms. There exists among the Bosnian rayahs great animosity against Russia. The rayahs regret the useless sacrifices of men and means made during the last two years. Some of the insurgents have returned to the insurgents' camp; others remain here until the future fate of the Bosnian rayahs is decided at a meeting of insurgents and refugees which will be soon convoked. In Belina the Turks have 2,000 men, and along the whole Bosnian frontier are 25,000 men, consisting of regulars, mustaphis, and militia."

SCENES ON THE ROAD FROM TIRNOVA TO GABROVA.—The *Daily News* special correspondent with the Russians, writing on Aug. 22 of his journey from Gornj Studeni to the Shipka Pass, says:—"The whole road from Tirnova to Gabrova, but perhaps more especially between Drenova and Gabrova seemed one great picnic, but it was an inexpressibly mournful picnic. My artist companion revelled in the picturesqueness of the vivid colours the women's dresses, but he had no heart to sketch the bivouacs in their profound misery. We were the witnesses not of a few handfuls of casual flightings, but of the general exodus of the inhabitants of a whole territory. There were peasants, but there were also families of a better class—families whose women dressed not in Turkish trousers, in gaudy-patterned petticoats, and in bodices of all the hues of the rainbow, but as the Englishwoman of to-day dresses. There were women to whom you felt it not quite the thing to speak without an introduction, and whose habitation was under a tree; whose means of conveyance was a donkey, on which they sat with a child in front of them, and another clinging behind them. Many had no means of conveyance at all save what God had given them, and one saw women plodding painfully, carrying children in their arms, whom they tried to shade with parasols, poor fond things—the tender folly of motherhood, when homes were blazing behind them, and misery about them and before them. In Servia last year I had witnessed scenes which faintly foreshadowed those

to-day, but as I rode along, what rose to my mind most vividly were the woeful stories of our own British women in the terrible times of the Great Mutiny. Most of the better-class fugitives told me that they had fled from Kizanlik, but, indeed, the whole population of the southern slope of the Balkans have crossed the ridge, and are now drifting slowly down the northern slope. Many are stationary. They are waiting events. They are not the victims of the panic, to whom assurance will only come when a sight of the Danube is attained. They are flying before a near, a tangible, and a fearful danger, but they hail any indication of a prospect of safety for them in returning. The march of troops to-day, of which I shall presently speak, has arrested the flight of great masses of the fugitives. It has done more. I passed a goodly number actually tramping back in the wake of the column. They believed in the safety of Russian bayonets. But then it must be said that most of them came from the villages on this side of the Shipka Pass.

RUSSIAN BLUNDERS.—The next battle of Plevna will not be decided by artillery. Both Turks and Russians have shown how little they care for shell-fire, and besides, the Russians, it seems, can bring very few pieces to bear, owing to the peculiarity of the ground, while the Turks have not shown themselves to be very skilful in the management of their artillery. The battle will be fought almost entirely with the bullet, and it will be one of the most terrible, if not the most terrible, of the century. The Turks will fight with all the desperation given by the knowledge that they are really defending the passage of the Balkans, and that if victorious here they will have brought the campaign to a victorious conclusion. The Russians will fight animated by knowledge of the same facts, all the bitterness of defeat, and the desire for vengeance upon the barbarians who mutilate prisoners, wounded, and dead alike. The Turks are supposed to have 70,000 men here, and the Russians will bring to the attack at least 100,000, with which force the Turkish positions may be attacked in front, flank, and rear at the same time. If the minimum of skill and generalship is displayed by the Russian generals, more than which we cannot hope for, the result cannot be doubtful—the Turks are sure to be beaten; but if they conduct the attack with the sort of imbecile neglect which allowed the Turks to get possession of Plevna—with the hesitation, want of decision, carelessness, and disorder which marked Krudener's attack, then I should say the Russians are sure to be beaten. Everything considered, however, I must say I think the result not in the least doubtful. The Russian generals will display at least a minimum of military skill, and they will inflict a crushing defeat upon the Turks.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A CAPABLE RUSSIAN GENERAL.—Major-General Skobloff is one of the most striking men I have ever met; he is a son of Lieutenant-General Skobloff, of the Russian army, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. In Khokand, where everything was considered in a critical state, young Skobloff was left to cover the rear of the army with five battalions and twenty guns. His elders in rank and years had selected him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe; but he did not fancy this situation of affairs, attacked the enemy (numbering forty battalions) in the night, threw them into a panic, and utterly routed them, remaining master of the province. For this he was made a major-general at thirty-one, and became the object of much envy and calumny at the hands of the officers whose heads he had passed over. At the recent battle of Plevna he had his brigade of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry, the latter numbering about 700 men. Three hundred and forty of this battalion fell in the desperate contest, 170 of them being killed outright; unsupported, the remnant were compelled to fall back, but they retreated in good order, bringing away all the wounded, and actually left the deadly line of battle singing one of their wild but very melodious mountain airs. A major-general, thirty-three years of age, tall and handsome, Skobloff is the ideal of a *beau sabreur* of the old Murat type, brave almost to recklessness, yet possessing a certain shrewd aptitude for estimating chances, and the strength of positions. He will make his mark in this campaign should his carelessness of personal danger not bring him before some fatal bullet—he has already been wounded six times during his career. Having been appointed to the staff of the commander of the Plevna army, he was en route to the camp of his cavalry brigade to turn over the command to his successor.—*Special Correspondent of Daily News.*

SULEIMAN PASHA.—The commander-in-chief himself, Suleiman Pasha, is a most unostentatious and reserved man. His headquarters are the very reverse of the gorgeous establishment one sees with many generals of much less pretence than this the most successful and favoured of the Sultan's field-marshal. His tent consists of a simple piece of canvas stretched across two sticks, under which he crawls at night and sleeps on the ground, and, being once in, leaves no room to spare for a shake down for anybody else. Guards, sentries, orderlies, and all the pomp and circumstance of military rank are dispensed with, and his two or three aides-de-camp bivouac in like style near him. His two horses are picketed in front of his tent, with their saddles on their backs, and take their chance of forage with the rest of the cavalry in the same way that their

master expects no different fare from the rest of the army. He is a man of about forty to forty-five, tall and strongly-built, with a rough weather-beaten face, a forehead very much wrinkled, and a short red beard and moustache. He speaks French a little. His character seems singularly simple and self-reliant, and presents contrasts which make it still more exceptional. In detail and in matters of organisation he seems to have great readiness, a quick perception of what is necessary as to provisioning, forwarding ammunition, or any other administrative part of generalship, while at the same time he appears to have the intuitive qualities of a born commander, which enable him to carry out a plan rapidly and successfully without going through any of the accepted and roundabout methods of modern warfare. I would instance in this respect the extraordinary way in which, in a few hours—I believe in forty-eight—he transported the whole of his army from Adrianople to Karabunar. If he had had the ordinary machinery of an army to carry out his plans, quartermasters-general, adjutants of the same ilk, commissariat, ambulance, and so forth, it would have been simply impossible to have given a plain order in plain language, and know that it would be carried out. At the order "Go," the army went. With no further ado the divisions massed rapidly on the railway-station, and the men crowded into every conceivable corner of the train, from the tender to the guard's van, each man with his ammunition already in his pouches, three days' biscuit in his haversack, and his water-bottle full. Train followed train in rapid succession, and as each arrived at its destination, it shunted and waited for the next. Then, as the provisions arrived, the men were brought down in thousands, and every man hoisted a sack of biscuits on his back, and carried them to the pile where they were stowed, without the intervention of half-a-dozen commissaries to count and keep tally, and without having waited for orders from at least four different departments. It is easy to understand the uplifted hands of the stereotyped soldier at all this shocking irregularity, but I have no hesitation in saying on this particular occasion it saved Turkey, and possibly Europe, from a great deal of bloodshed. The order was given, and it was carried out without apparently any prominent occasion of failure, or without any of that reduplication of bungling to which we are not altogether unaccustomed, and as regiment followed regiment into the camp at Karabunar and bivouacked in its place, piled their arms, soaked their hard biscuits in the water, prostrated themselves before the Great and only Allah, their God and friend, and lay down to sleep on the grass. It is therefore with a system which leaves him untrammelled, when his mind is not distracted by the memory of all kinds of obscure forms, or haunted by the idea of hurting some touchy sensibilities of relative rank, that a man of talent and of self-reliant nature is able promptly to carry out a plan without the aid of complicated machinery, and it is this which I imagine will be found to distinguish Suleiman Pasha from the run of ordinary generals.—*Times Correspondent.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that four Russian generals were killed in the last fight at Guediker.

A Bucharest correspondent announces that about 400 wagons of Russian troops pass daily over the Roumanian Railway, and that the Imperial Guard is now arriving at Bucharest, where General Todleben has also arrived.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy is certain.

Reinforcements having been sent to General Zimmermann in the Dobrudscha, his corps, which had for a short time been lessened, has now an effective strength of about 50,000 men.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Ottoman Council has resolved to propose to the Sultan to depose Prince Milan if Serbia commences warfare, and to appoint a Turkish governor for that principality as a Turkish province. Orders have already been sent forward to concentrate 20,000 fresh troops on the Timok, the frontier of Serbia.

The correspondent of the *Globe* at Adrianople says that scarcely a morning passes without the hanging of half-a-dozen Bulgarians at Adrianople or Philippopolis, who are supposed to have aided the Russians in their recent raid into Roumelia.

It is said that proof has been obtained of the treachery of Abdul Kerim Pasha and Redif Pasha, and of the complicity of Mahmoud Pasha. The amount of the bribes paid to them, and the channel through which the bribes were paid, are now freely mentioned.

The English Ambassador and Mrs. Layard dined with the Sultan on Thursday. It is said to be the first time that a Sultan has sat down to dinner at his own table with a European lady.

In view of the present position of his Empire, the Sultan has given orders that neither his birthday nor the anniversary of his accession to the throne shall be publicly celebrated. The money nominally devoted to illuminating the mosques and public buildings on these occasions would be contributed to the fund for the relief of the wounded.

Approbation is expressed by the *Nord* at that part of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech recently delivered at Plymouth, in which he repudiated the idea of a purely selfish policy on the part of England, and affirming that the desire of the English nation is to do its utmost to put an end, if possible, to the war, thus, as the *Nord* thinks, allowing room for hope that the concurrence of England will be assured to any solution of a nature to secure the

recognition of the principles of justice and humanity in an efficacious and durable manner in the administration of Turkey.

A Constantinople paper gives a complete list of the English officers engaged by the Minister of Police to assist Baker Pasha in organising the Gendarmerie. They consist of Majors-General Baker Pasha and Earle; Colonels Tahir Bey, Indian Police, and Shuldham, Madras Infantry Regiment; Majors M. Fawcett, 7th Fusiliers, A. Fawcett, 9th Lancers, and Tinge, 52nd Light Infantry; Captains Coope, 7th Fusiliers, Whitley, 66th Regiment, Swire, Blunt, and Briscoe, respectively of the 97th Regiment, 14th Regiment, and 15th Hussars, Indian Police; Norton, 23rd Fusiliers, and Baker. All these eight will have the combined functions of inspectors. Adjutants Majors Harris, Ziver Bey, and Zenner have been appointed drill-masters, the first-named being deputed to drill the 1st Battalion of the Turkish Volunteers.

The Spanish Government has given in its adhesion to the German representations at Constantinople respecting the inhuman treatment of prisoners and wounded soldiers by the Turks.

From Batoum a transport has arrived from Soukhum Kaleh with 120 irregulars and about 500 emigrants on board, the Turkish troops having begun to evacuate the place.

The *Times* correspondent at Therapia states that M. Menelas Negropontes has asked him to contradict emphatically the statement made by a London paper, that he has published a letter written to him by Mr. Gladstone, urging the Greeks to take up arms against Turkey. "I can," adds the correspondent, "confidently state that such a letter has not been published here."

Mr. Charles Meynell has forwarded to the committee for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers 1,000*l.* for the purposes of the fund, and 1,000*l.* in aid of the widows and orphans of Russians slain in battle.

A *Daily News* telegram from Poreidin says:—"Selvi has been evacuated by the Russians. I learn that there is great fear among the citizens of Tirnova. The preparations for a winter sojourn in Bulgaria are seriously occupying the attention of the Russians, as the pontoon bridges at Simnitsa must be taken up for the winter, and when the marshes are flooded they must become useless. Nicopolis will doubtless be the main point of communication unless Rustchuk be taken."

Some doubt seems to be felt in Germany as to whether Russia will be able to pay the next coupons on her foreign loans, and it is surmised that the payment will be postponed on a promise of compound interest.

It is stated that General Ignatieff is dangerously ill at Bucharest.

The other day an envoy was sent from the army of Mehmed Ali Pasha to the Russian camp to hold a parley on the subject of the treatment of the wounded and of the Bulgarian civil population. A correspondent says that the Grand Duke, speaking to him of the Bashi-Bazouks, called them wild beasts. "Oh," answered the envoy, "I am not expected to defend them; I always take an escort myself when I pass through their camp."

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Pesth, which asserts that at the Russian headquarters the participation of Serbia in the war was expected to commence on Aug. 30, but it is reported from Belgrade that fresh hesitation is displayed, the Servian Government fearing the irruption into the Principality of bodies of Mussulman irregular troops from Bosnia. Serbia can place in the field 40,000 men, not including the first-class militia and the reserves.

The Russian and Roumanian armies around Plevna have been placed under the command of the Prince of Roumania. On Saturday last the whole Roumanian army, including reserves, had crossed the Danube at Corabia. Prince Charles issued an order of the day on the occasion.

According to a report from Berlin, the bulk of the Russian reinforcements cannot be in Bulgaria before the end of September. This accounts for the assumption of a vigorous offensive by the Turks.

Mr. Layard has addressed, under date of Aug. 21, a despatch to Lord Derby, calling attention to the misery among the Turkish people, Moslem and Christian, and the inadequate efforts which are being made to relieve it. Mr. Layard says that in Adrianople, there must be altogether nearly 13,000 fugitives, for the most part women and children, including many wounded. At Philippopolis there are 7,000 or 8,000 fugitives, principally Mussulman and Christian women and children, many wounded, and all in the greatest distress and want. In Constantinople the number of refugees is increasing every day, and the Sultan has placed one of his palaces at their disposal. A great many, too, have been taken into private houses. Mr. Layard, in conclusion, says he cannot doubt that an appeal to British charity, on behalf of the women and children and old men who are suffering from the invasion of their country would not be without its effect, and he hopes that Lord Derby will accordingly allow the substance of his despatch to be made public.

Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred amongst the Russians at Sistova.

The Turks, according to a Bucharest telegram, have constructed at Silistria a bridge to an island in the Danube. It is not known whether they intend to cross into Roumania or merely to cut wood in the island. The Russians and Roumanians are taking measures to make a crossing impossible.

The removal of Mahmoud Damad from the Ministry of War is hailed at Constantinople as a

proof that his influence is on the wane, if not that he is actually in disgrace, and as making the return of Midhat less improbable.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Free Trade Club has just been established in New York.

The Ministerial *Diritto* announces the arrest of an immense number of the Neapolitan Camorristi, and the determination of the Government to adopt rigorous measures for the suppression of the association.

According to news from Alexandria, the cylinder containing Cleopatra's Needle has settled in seven feet of water and is leaking, the pumps being continually at work.

The *New York World* states that the strikes in America and the riots have cost the country 4,000,000 sterling, which is equivalent to the total failure in the tobacco crop throughout the year.

Twenty persons were killed and forty injured by the railway disaster which occurred near Des Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday before daylight. The train plunged into an abyss in consequence of a bridge having been washed away during the heavy storms.

The following royal personages, according to the *Soir*, have already arranged for visiting Paris during next year's exhibition:—The Kings of Spain, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal, the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, the Crown Princess of Brazil and her husband, the Comte d'Eu.

The annexation of the Transvaal was referred to by Sir Bartle Frere in his speech on the prorogation of the Cape Parliament as an event welcomed by the great majority as tending to ensure peace, security, and prosperity to South Africa generally.

A large piano factory has been destroyed at New York, the conflagration extending to several adjoining buildings. The damage done is estimated at 1,000,000 dols., and great loss of life is reported to have resulted, some accounts stating that fifty persons have been burned to death.

General Noyes, the new American Minister in France, has been received by the Duc Decazes, to whom, in the absence of Marshal MacMahon, he presented a copy of his credentials. Mr. Washburne at the same time presented a copy of his letters of recall. The usual compliments were exchanged on the occasion.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is satisfactory to learn from Philadelphia that there are gratifying signs in all parts of the United States of a revival of business. The railway traffic is increasing, and so, also, are the exports. With advancing freight rates the manufacturers generally report an augmenting demand for goods, and the mills are working full time. An exception, however, must be made as respects the iron trade, which is still depressed. The European demand for grain continues heavy, contributing to the prevailing cheerfulness.

THE SEASON IN SWITZERLAND.—The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 29th inst., says:—"During the last few days the arrivals of strangers in this city have been unusually numerous. The principal hotels are quite full, several of them have had to turn guests away, which is the more surprising as the early part of the season had been most unsatisfactory, and there was no expectation of a change for the better. Interlaken, Zermatt, and the Bernese Oberland are thronged with visitors, the greater part of them English and Americans. The weather is very fine, but exceedingly hot. Crops of all sorts are abundant throughout the Confederation, in the Pays de Gex, and round about Lake Leman. The second crops of hay have been safely housed, and notwithstanding the ravages of the phylloxera in some districts, the vintage is expected to prove above the average both in quantity and quality."

PRAYING FOR RAIN.—A scene occurred at Indore at the latter end of July which takes one back to the patriarchal ages. The season's rains were unusually late, and fears began to be entertained lest the drought which has desolated Southern India should be extending its ravages to Central India also. To avert this calamity Maharajah Holkar, accompanied by the Maharanee and all his household, proceeded early in the morning to a village about two miles distant from his capital. A vast crowd had assembled, and prayers and simple offerings of flowers, fruits, and water marked the humble faith of the worshippers. Then the Maharajah took hold of a plough, and, himself guiding the yoke of oxen, turned more than one furrow. Meanwhile the Maharanee, acting as the wife of a peasant, waited upon the Maharajah, and at the proper time produced from the folds of her cloth his frugal meal for the day. Genial showers, it is added, at once descended upon the parched earth, and the people dispersed with shouts of gladness and much noise of tom-toms and shrill pipings.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphing on Sunday, says that there is little change in the aspect of the famine districts. The Viceroy visited the Madras relief camps on Thursday, and goes to Bangalore next Wednesday. The Supreme Government (the correspondent says) deems it prudent not to invite private subscriptions until the Viceroy, in consultation with the Madras and Bombay Governments, fixes the organisation by which the sums collected are to be distributed and the special objects to which they are to be devoted. Some channel must

be agreed upon beforehand by which the charity may be wisely distributed without demoralising the people or interfering with the policy of the Government. Two methods are suggested by the Government as possibly affording useful employment for charity—namely, the care and support of orphans and the support of relief camps in large towns where a sufficiently strong volunteer organisation is possible; but the Government deems it the wisest course to wait till these and other methods have been fully discussed and settled. In consequence of this expression of opinion no steps have been taken to raise subscriptions in Bengal or Bombay.

MIRACLES OR MEDICALS.—Lourdes still keeps up its reputation for modern miracles, at least so says *L'Univers*. There are sceptics, of course, but how can there be room for doubt when the newspaper in question takes so much trouble to chronicle the various cures as they take place? These announcements take the form of daily telegrams, and are often couched in startling terms. "Three more miracles before mid-day," "Six more cures effected," "Four new cases," are a few of these, and then follow on the names and addresses of the cured, and the ailments from which they have been relieved, so that there may not be a shadow of a doubt as to the truth of the miracles. All this is very interesting to *L'Univers* as a clerical paper, but somehow the Radical organs are not equally well-pleased. The elections are coming on, and might not the ignorant and superstitious peasantry be led to believe that the cause of MacMahon and that of Notre Dame de Lourdes have something in common? If so, what more likely than that the Government candidate should receive their support. At any rate, there was always the danger of priestly influence, so something had to be done. A prominent Republican paper has accordingly taken the matter up, and begins by analysing the alleged miraculous cures. This inquiry has revealed the fact, it says, that most of the cures are of persons who have been suffering from gouty or rheumatic affections. "What more possible," asks the journal in question, "than that the water of Lourdes contains silicate of soda, which has been known to cure rheumatism in forty-eight hours? If so, these are miracles which doctors are continually performing to the great joy of their patients, and which Marshal MacMahon may himself have witnessed when he last paid a visit to the Hotel Dieu." Whether the cures be due to natural or supernatural causes is hardly worth discussing. If it be a fact that they really take place, Lourdes will be besieged by heretics as well as true believers the moment it is really established that by any means under the sun relief can be obtained from one of the painful diseases to which human flesh is heir.—*Globe*.

GERMAN DEACONESSSES.—The following particulars are taken from the fortieth annual report of the celebrated Institute of German Deaconesses, which has its central house at Kaiserswerth, near Dusseldorf, in Rhenish Prussia. On March 1 of the present year there were belonging to the institute 430 deaconesses, 118 probationary sisters, or novices, and twelve pupils on preliminary trial. Three deaconesses, who are still in the active discharge of their duties, celebrated their twenty-fifth year of membership at Whitsuntide, 1876. During the forty years of the existence of the institute 940 persons have been admitted to the full rank and privileges of deaconesses. Only ninety-two have died in the membership of the institute, while 418 have quitted on various grounds. Of these latter, seventy left in order to take care of their parents, who had become incapacitated for maintaining themselves; 129 left to be married; and when the other central establishment of Bethany was being founded at Berlin, seven sisters migrated from Kaiserswerth to assist in the organisation of the new house. Of the 430 deaconesses at present belonging to the Kaiserswerth community 137 have been members for less than five years, 122 between five and ten years, eighty-five between ten and fifteen, thirty-four between fifteen and twenty, thirty-three between twenty and twenty-five, ten between twenty-five and thirty, and nine have been members for more than thirty years. It is clear that the avocations of the sisterhood are incompatible with health. It is also to be observed that they do not involve any cloistered withdrawal from the course of ordinary life, nor renunciation of all interest in its affairs; on the contrary, the sisters keep themselves in close contact with the daily pursuits and cares of the people among whom they live. The sisterhood give their services in fifty-five hospitals for the sick, twenty-one orphanages and refuges for the poor, forty communes—i.e., as parochial visitors of the sick and poor—eighteen schools and training establishments, twenty-four infant schools, six servants' training institutions, two asylums, twenty Sunday-schools and schools for needlework and similar handiwork, four lodging-houses for single workwomen. The number of persons directly benefited by the services of the sisters is set down at 40,000.

SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.—The *London Gazette* of Friday publishes the following:—"Mr. Pakenham, Her Majesty's consul in Madagascar, in a despatch to the Earl of Derby, dated June 28, reports that, as the result of negotiations which have for some time past been carried on between Her Majesty's Government and the Hova Government, an edict of Her Majesty Queen Ranavalona, emancipating all Mozambiques (i.e., African slaves introduced into Madagascar) within Her Majesty's dominions, was proclaimed on the 20th of that month at Antananarivo, and all Hova stations

throughout Madagascar. At Tamatave the proclamation was publicly read by envoys from Antananarivo, in presence of the assembled native population, the leading members of the foreign communities, the Hova Governor and his staff, most of the foreign representatives, and the commander and officers of Her Majesty's sloop of war *Flying Fish*. On the following day a decree was issued by the Queen, providing for the maintenance of all freed slaves, pending their settlement in villages or their obtaining employment. Mr. Pakenham estimates the number of slaves who will thus receive their freedom at about 300,000." In a letter to the *Leeds Mercury* Mr. Sewell, who returned from Madagascar last year, says he believes that the number of slaves liberated by this edict will be only "some hundreds." "On the western coast of the island, where the authority of the Queen is acknowledged in the neighbourhood of a few military stations, and there only, the number of African slaves is much greater, but these unfortunately will not be affected by the late proclamation. It is plain, therefore, that the 'total abolition of slavery in Madagascar' is yet far from being realised, though we ought to be very thankful for the step already taken. Much will depend upon the way in which the enactment is carried out. In a country like Madagascar, still more than in European countries, it is a great deal easier to promulgate a law than systematically to enforce it; especially when, as in the present case, it touches property, and when men of rank and position are those chiefly affected by it. The question what to do with the Africans thus suddenly liberated is also a very serious one. But as the attention of the Prime Minister has for many months been engaged in this matter, we may hope that wise provision will be made for them, so that their condition may not become worse than it was before, or their liberation from slavery turn out to be a change in name rather than in fact. My hope is that the carrying out of the law may lead to a more systematic payment for all kinds of labour, and that this may gradually extend to the large population still in bondage."

DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A telegram from New York announced that Brigham Young died on Tuesday of inflammation after a few days' illness. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He joined the Mormons in 1831 or 1832, and became their leader after the murder of Joseph Smith in 1844. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says on this event:—"The death of Brigham Young at the age of seventy-six may be a fatal blow to the religious organisation over which he has ruled for more than thirty years. Young was a man of immense force of character, considerable intellectual power, and typical Yankee shrewdness. He was by birth a Vermonter, and until he had reached the prime of life he worked as a farmer and preached as a Baptist minister in his native State. He joined the Mormons in Ohio in 1831, and his qualities were found to be precisely those needed to supplement the half-dreamy, half-knavish, schemes of the 'Prophet,' Joseph Smith. But Mormonism as it existed under Smith's rule was very different from what it afterwards grew to be under Young. It was the migration to Utah and the colonisation of Salt Lake City in 1847 that gave Young the opportunity of stamping his own mark upon the society of which he had become the absolute chief. His sovereignty was for twenty years undisputed; it was enforced not only by spiritual sanctions but by secular terrors, and the crimes of the 'Danites,' directed by Young's unbending and pitiless will, trampled out the spirit of disaffection. The Mormon colony became a prosperous socialist settlement subordinated to the mandates of the chief and governed by a secret society under his orders. Of late years Brigham Young's power was on the wane. The United States Government had grown too strong to be openly defied. With the extension of railway influx of immigrants, Gentile settlements and Gentile ideas invaded the land of the Saints. Young had to endure the humiliation of being sued for divorce in one of the United States courts by one of his wives. Soon afterwards came the disclosure of the horrible story of the Mountain Meadow Massacre and the conviction of the Mormon Bishop Lee. There was a general belief that Lee had been sacrificed to save Young, and the United States officers hoped to be able to establish a case against the 'Prophet.' But, if he were as guilty as men think, the chief of Mormonism must have felt a grim satisfaction in evading human justice. He died yesterday after a few days' illness, and it is said 'was conscious to the end.'" According to a New York telegram, the Mormon community has, by the death of Brigham Young, now to be governed by twelve "Elders" or "Apostles." Two of these are in England. The immediate appointment of a new president is not expected, but he will probably be Brigham's son, John Young. The general impression is that Brigham Young's death will hasten the disintegration and decline of the Mormon Church in Utah.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have in hand the first volume of an elaborate "History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction," by the Rev. Canon Dixon, of Carlisle.

The "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, have just been brought to a close by the publication of the twelfth volume, containing an elaborate index to the whole work. It is published by Messrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

TREES IN THE OUTSKIRTS.—The Camberwell Vestry have adopted the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to plant trees in the Old Kent-road, Camberwell-road, Camberwell New-road, and Peckham-road. The trees are to be planted thirty-five yards apart.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

DR. KENEALY'S LATEST WANT.—Dr. Kenealy appeals to the country through his newspaper for "a million sixpences" to fight the Whigs and Tories, by bringing forward Tichborne candidates in every borough. The Magna Charta Society, he says, has no money, but he does not state what has become of the subscriptions of the two or three hundred thousand members of which he used to boast.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.—There will probably be no dissolution till September, 1879; but the most highly-skilled and best-informed among the Conservative wire-pullers are of opinion that were a dissolution to take place without any great question being put before the country, Government would be in a minority; but the Liberal party would not have a majority, the balance of power being in the hands of the Home Rulers. A loss of twenty-six seats would put Government in a minority, and they could not hope to lose less than from thirty-five to forty.—*World.*

OUR CANAL POPULATION.—During a harvest thanksgiving service, held in College Chapel, Stepney-green, on Sunday, Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, who conducted the services for the young, took occasion to refer in his address to the many advantages the boatowners and boatmen will receive in the long run by the recent Canal Boats Act, which has lately passed, and which he has taken some interest to obtain. He further said that owing to the many difficulties to be overcome and the interests at stake great wisdom and care will have to be exercised in carrying out the Act.

THE BIRMINGHAM ELECTORAL REGISTER.—On Friday evening a meeting of the officers of the various Ward Committees of the Liberal Association was held at the Association Offices, Birmingham, to consider the action to be taken to defeat the Conservative tactics with reference to the register of voters. Mr. J. S. Wright presided, and there was a full attendance. It was resolved to canvass each person who has been objected to, in order to obtain full and accurate information on which to defend his claim. The meeting was characterised by great enthusiasm, and it was determined that no effort should be spared in order to defend the votes of those who are entitled to them.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—The following notice has been issued:—"The address of the sender of a telegram is not required for any purpose of signalling, and should be omitted in all cases where the addressee will be able to identify the sender without it. For reference the address should be added at the bottom or on the back of the message form. In sending telegrams firms and public companies should adopt their briefest styles, and should avoid the use of stamps containing full name, title, and address. The prefixes 'Mr.' and 'Messrs.', and the affixes 'Esq.', 'Limited', &c., should be omitted as far as possible in the addresses of both senders and addressees. Brevity in these respects ensures swifter transmission without any attendant risk."

THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.—The new scheme for the reform of the London Water Supply, which has been suggested by the engineers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, raises a good many serious questions. It is satisfactory to find that nearly all the authorities on this subject agree in giving up the Thames as a source of drinking water. They also seem to be agreed as to the desirableness of giving the metropolis a constant supply at high pressure. The proposal now before the public is, therefore, to let the present waterworks, with all their pipes, house-cisterns, and systems of distribution, alone, and lay down another system side by side with them. Two large reservoirs are to be provided on heights north and south of London, into which pure water from the chalk, like that now supplied by the Kent Water Company, is to be pumped. This water is to be delivered to every house in London at a pressure which will not only enable the public to have taps on every floor, even in such houses as those now being built near St. James's Park, but which will be sufficient to enable the Fire Brigade to dispense with their engines on all ordinary occasions. It is estimated that if this subsidiary supply to be used only for these two purposes was capable of yielding some sixteen million gallons a day, it would be sufficient at present.—*Daily News.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., speaking at a meeting in London on Wednesday on the advantages of total abstinence, said in the various industries in which he was engaged he employed 45,000 persons, and the greatest drawback to their prosperity was the drink traffic. The loss caused by that traffic on the capital invested in the employment of those people was quite four per cent. The temperance question was essentially a working man's question. The country now spent £150,000,000 annually in intoxicating drinks, and if a third of that sum was invested in the industry of the country, trade would not be carried on as it now was unprofitably. Pauperism, drunkenness, and crime were increasing, and lunacy had also increased. This unhappy state of things might be

attributed to the increased consumption of intoxicants. He was glad to see the medical profession were setting their faces against the use of alcoholic stimulants, thanks in no small degree to Dr. Richardson's address before the Society of Arts. Parliament, too, was beginning to see that we could not afford to waste one-third of the vitality of the people, and an enormous sum of money annually in the liquor traffic. He believed the Irish Sunday Closing Bill would become law, and a better measure for Ireland could not be passed. He was pleased to see a thoroughgoing supporter of the Permissive Bill had been elected for Grimsby, and he was glad to know that Sir Edward Watkin had also promised to vote for the bill. The success of the temperance movement would change the aspect of English social life, and make this a religious country.

MR. MIALI AND THE BRADFORD MEETING.—At the meeting held last Tuesday to inaugurate the new Liberal Club at Bradford the following letter was read from Mr. Miall:—

Highfield House, Honor Oak, Forest Hill, S.E.,
August 13, 1877.

My dear Kell,—Some time last week I informed you by telegram, not without keen regret, that the feeble state of my health forbade my indulging the hope of being able to join you on the 23rd inst. If I had felt strong enough to bear the fatigue of the journey and the excitement of the occasion, no earthly pleasure I can imagine could have surpassed, even if it would have equalled, that of personally greeting once more my good friends at Bradford, and of exchanging with them sentiments of affectionate regard. The remembrance of them, almost daily renewed, by the reminiscences of them which I have about me, abides in my heart as fresh as ever, and during my life will never be effaced. With unaffected cordiality I salute them, one and all, only regretting that I cannot do so in person.

I trust that the new structure in which the Liberal Club is about to locate itself will long continue to be the centre of that enlightened, loyal, and active political life for which the borough of Bradford has so long been honourably distinguished. For the present, it must be confessed, the immediate outlook of politics is very far from being satisfactory, although beyond it one may get clear glimpses of a better state of things. But we have gone through a somewhat similar condition of public affairs two or three times before, within the memory of most, and we have uniformly found the Liberal party much improved by the somewhat disagreeable process. In Bradford I am confident that the best use of the present will be turned to account for the elevation of the future, and in this work the Club, in its new quarters, will no doubt more than sustain its old reputation. I beg the committee to accept my best wishes and thanks, and am, my dear Kell,

Robert Kell, Esq.

EDWARD MIALI.

LEARNING AND CRIME.—Some statistics given in the last annual return of the metropolitan police scarcely bear out the optimistic view that the spread of education will gradually extirpate crime. Out of 2,476 persons tried and convicted last year, only 484 were totally devoid of education, whereas 1,805 could either read only, or read and write imperfectly. Under the head of "read and write well" there were 185 cases of conviction, and two offenders are described as possessing "superior instruction." It would seem, therefore, from these figures, that a little learning is still as dangerous a thing as in the olden time. When the school board system gets into full working order we may, perhaps, hope for less unsatisfactory results than those here recorded. On the other hand, it seems safe to expect some increase in the crimes requiring a certain amount of education for their commission. Under the head of "forging and uttering forged instruments," the return gives eighteen offenders who could read and write imperfectly, and a like number capable of reading and writing well; whereas only one totally illiterate person was caught in the act. Coining was entirely confined to the educated classes, who also played the leading part in passing away bad money. The two offenders of superior education were convicted for crimes against property without violence, one having stolen from the person, the other being guilty of petty larceny only. Of ten cases of conviction for murder, four were against totally uneducated persons, an equal number against the imperfectly educated, and two against men who could read and write well. Only one of the latter and one of the former classes attempted to commit suicide, whereas there were four cases among those possessing a smattering of learning. Speaking broadly, it may be said that the proclivities of fairly educated criminals run towards theft, fraud, and forgery; of the totally illiterate towards violence and robbery; and of the imperfectly instructed towards miscellaneous crime, from murder to vagrancy.—*Weekly Review.*

ARTISAN CULTURE.—Sir John Bennett writes to the *Times*:—"In the midst of commotions on every side—with a furious fight in the East, a cruel famine in India, a mad freak of despotic power in France, and a dislocation of trade everywhere—it was quite refreshing to see an interesting letter in the *Times* of Tuesday on so homely a subject as the necessity of technical education. Any illustration of the subject is valuable if it only makes us wiser for the information, but it seems to me hardly fair to blame the entire system of popular education in the United States because the writer finds the convicts of the Philadelphia prison but poorly instructed in the practice of some productive industry. He calls it 'a satire on their boasted free-school system' that their brains are full of knowledge, and yet 'their hands untaught to accomplish some skilful work.' I wish to God our people of all classes had got so far as to have their brains full of 'all sorts of impossible knowledge.' Our school boards know full well that if all that

were only done, we could have the best possible material for the reception of subsequent practical training. Unfortunately, we have but to examine the intellectual culture of our successful rivals in any manufacture, and we find ourselves beaten by the foreign schoolmaster, not in prison convicts, but in the great mass of our industrial population. For instance, I go to France, Saxony, or Switzerland, whence comes the great bulk of our watches and clocks for home consumption, and wherever I find most success I find most culture. The workmen's fingers are full of brains, and their brains crammed full of the principles that guide and fortify every act they perform. Brain power in perfection is the one thing needful for the man's work in perfection. I know our present school board programme is poor enough. Our schools are in an embryo state. It is true our school boards are no longer tied and bound by the chain of ecclesiastical domination. We are emerging from that antediluvian restriction, and are steadily passing through the Little Bethel stage of transition. Let us take heart then. Our people shall not perish through lack of knowledge much longer, and then will come a system of technical instruction, with which we can defy the world in the mechanical and artistic production of most of the things which are demanded by home and foreign markets."

THE BAND OF HOPE MOVEMENT.—From the last annual report of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, it appears that there are over three thousand Bands of Hope, or juvenile temperance societies, in the United Kingdom, with an estimated membership of more than half-a-million. This branch of temperance effort is of a very hopeful kind, as young people are thus taught to abstain from intoxicating liquors before their habits and appetites are formed. The Union of these societies, which has its headquarters in London, has associated branches in all parts of the kingdom. At the quarterly meeting of the executive, held on Monday evening, representatives were present from London, Bedfordshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, Bristol, and Suffolk. The movement was reported to be in a healthy and progressive condition in all these districts. The recent action of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, encouraging the formation of Bands of Hope, was noted with much satisfaction. The committee resolved to issue a well-edited *Quarterly Review*, as an organ of communication between those actively engaged in the movement in the United Kingdom and also the colonies, where Band of Hope operations are also actively prosecuted. The committee also resolved to raise a fund to enable them to offer prizes of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively for the two best tales to advance the movement. A similar effort made a few years since resulted in great good, over twenty thousand of the volumes, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each, having been disposed of. It was also hoped that arrangements might be made which would result in the delivery of chemical and physiological addresses, bearing on the temperance movement, in the London Board Schools. Two of the provincial members of the committee were appointed to visit Northumberland and Durham with a view of promoting a Union for those counties. The meetings in connection with the Autumnal Conference will be held this year at Manchester, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 7, 8, and 9. In connection with this Conference a great meeting will be held in the Free Trade Hall.

THE FUTURE REPRESENTATION OF LEEDS.—A public meeting of the ratepayers of Headingley ward, called by placard, was held on Fri. ay under the presidency of Mr. J. Carter, who stated that the business was to select a candidate for the forthcoming municipal election, and also to consider the future representation of the borough. Mr. W. Beckworth (Joppa Tannery) was selected as the municipal candidate, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon him, asking him to contest the ward. The meeting then proceeded to consider the future representation of the borough, whereupon Mr. Laycock moved that no candidate would be acceptable to the Liberal constituency unless prepared to support the disestablishment of the Church. Mr. Freeman seconded the motion. The Rev. A. H. Byles, while as much in favour of disestablishment as any Liberal could be, did not think it would be advisable to disunite the party, moved as an amendment that they select a candidate best calculated to represent the Liberal policy, irrespective of his views upon any particular question. Mr. T. W. Reid, in seconding the amendment, said that their aim should be to secure a second Liberal candidate who would be likely to be carried. (Hear, hear.) At present the Liberal party was not united, and had not been since 1865. They must therefore endeavour to secure a candidate who would meet with the general support of the constituency, and must not be divided upon one particular point in their programme. If they managed at the next election to return two Liberals, he did not see why they should not eventually carry three members. There was a difficulty in the way of selecting a second Liberal candidate, as there were many Liberals who were not prepared to go with the advanced Liberals on the Church question. Mr. F. Booth said that no candidate would be acceptable to the great mass of Liberal electors unless prepared to support disestablishment, for which they had been agitating for 200 years. Mr. E. Butler said the most important thing to unite the party would be to maintain the authority of the Liberal "Three Hundred," which as fully and fairly represented the Liberal party in Leeds as did the House of Commons the people of

England. (Applause.) He would support the selected candidate of the Three Hundred, and therefore their duty that night was to inform the Three Hundred what was the opinion of the Headingly Ward. After further discussion, Mr. Byles's amendment was put and carried by thirty-two votes against twenty-four. Three candidates were then proposed, and on their respective names being submitted, there were forty votes for Councillor Carbutt, twelve for Alderman Tatham, and eleven for Sir Andrew Fairbairn.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.—The Act to make further provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, passed on Aug. 10, has been issued. There are sixty-one sections and a schedule in the statute carrying out the preamble, which declares that the revenues of the Universities are not adequate to the full discharge of the duties incumbent on them respectively, and, therefore, the expediency that provision be made for enabling or requiring the colleges in each University to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, especially with a view to further and better instruction in art, science, and other branches of learning, when the same are not taught, or not adequately taught, in the University. It may be requisite for the purposes mentioned as regards each University to attach fellowships and other emoluments held in the colleges to offices in the University. Further, it is stated to be expedient to make provision for regulating the tenure and advantages of fellowships not so attached and for altering the conditions on which the same are held, and to amend "in divers other particulars the laws relating to the Universities and colleges." There are two bodies of commissioners—for Oxford, Lord Selborne, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Montague Bernard, Sir William Robert Grove, the Rev. James Bellamy, D.D., Henry John Stephen Smith (Savilian Professor), and Mr. Matthew White Ridley. The Cambridge Commissioners are Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, and the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot. Until the end of the next year the University and the governing body of a college are to make statutes. If within a month after a statute is made a member of the governing body makes a representation to the Commissioners, they shall take the same into consideration. From and after the end of 1878 the Commissioners are to make statutes for the University and colleges and halls, as set forth, and the objects of the statutes to be made are detailed with the view to the advancement of art, science, &c., ranging over a number of provisions in the new Act. There are provisions as to schools, &c. The constitution of the "Universities of the Privy Council" is declared. The Commissioners within a month of making a statute are to cause the same to be submitted to Her Majesty, and to cause it to be gazetted, and a petition within three months may be presented to the Queen in Council for its disallowance, or any part thereof. The other provisions in the Act relate to the effect and alteration of statutes; to the Tests Act; licence in mortmain not necessary on purchases of land; and there is a provision as to the electoral roll at Cambridge. The schedule contains the titles of former Acts as to Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND THE BIBLE.—One of the committees of the British and Foreign Bible Society writes:—"More than 60,000 Bibles and portions of the Scriptures have been bought lately by the soldiers of the Russian armies since they crossed the Pruth. Large editions have been required, and the books were sent from Vienna, Odessa, St. Petersburg, and London, necessarily at very high rates for carriage, and involving an expense of about £8,000. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has conducted the arrangements, reports from Bucharest several interesting particulars as follows:—"As to the Russians, we are one and all of opinion that their readiness to buy is unparalleled in our experience of the Society's continental work. It is a strange thing, and yet not less true than strange, when fierce-looking Cossacks, armed to the teeth, thank you ten times over for having brought them the New Testament, and when they can scarce be restrained in the gladness of their hearts from taking you up in their bony arms to give you a well-meant, albeit none the less dreaded, hug of gratitude. And not only do the men buy, but they also read; for they can read, and that to an extent which has utterly surprised me. All the reports received by me agree in this particular, that there are among the Russian soldiers comparatively few unable to read, and the explanation given by the common men, as well as by some of high rank, of the glad but strange fact is that, since the introduction of general compulsory military service a few years ago, it has been made obligatory on all the subalterns and on the younger commissioned officers to see to it, as soon as recruits enter the army, that they acquire the wholesome art of reading. Dr. Obermüller, the Grand Duke's physician, told me that the arrangement gave such satisfaction at the time, that men whose term of service had run out had asked permission before quitting, to attend the new reading-class. In the long Russian winter, with snow all round many feet deep, drilling impossible, and all out-of-door exercises impracticable, spelling and reading were welcomed as pleasant and profitable pastimes. Not only do the Russians buy, not only can they read, but they do read; and through the camp, and along the roadside, they may be seen in their spare hours, book in hand, alone or in small companies.

It is a sight to do a man's heart good. It is but repeating what has been told me time after time by different parties in various parts of the country that, speaking generally, the Russian soldier has yet to be discovered who would speak an irreverent word of the Holy Gospel, or who would knowingly venture to treat a Bible colporteur with harshness or contempt. Generally the title-page of their New Testament has been to our men a more valuable credential, a more powerful recommendation, than either their passport or their licence, and while common hawkers have been strictly forbidden, our colporteurs have been joyfully welcomed. It has frequently been the case that the commanding officer has been the first to buy a number of copies, which he himself would distribute at once as a gift to the common soldiers around him."

AN AMERICAN SENATOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.—Senator Conkling, speaking at a reception given to him at New York on his return from a six weeks' tour in Europe, said:—"Mindful of much courtesy and hospitality abroad, I was amazed to find so little to envy or to wish to see transplanted to our land. Great Britain has, of course, the accumulated results of many generations. She has had eight centuries of Parliaments and of power, and she has taken tribute from half the world. Time and entailed estates have piled up colossal wealth, individual, family, and aggregate. But in civilisation, in liberty, in general intelligence, in actual progress, and, above all, in the promise of the future, America, young as she is, need not shrink from a comparison. In public conveniences and methods of nearly every kind we are far in advance. English hotels would seem sadly behind the times here—indeed, they would not be endured. Telegraphic service is inferior to ours. Railway service in general is destitute of facilities, comforts, and conveniences, which here are matters of course everywhere; and the fares would sound extravagant indeed among us. But there is one piece of wisdom in England by which the City of New York well might profit. I mean rapid and cheap transit in London. London, with its 4,000,000 people, unlike New York, spreads out in all directions. This, of course, makes more difficult and expensive any system or provision for rapid transit reaching all sides and quarters. No one course of travel will suffice. Not only north and south, but east and west, people and freight must be carried daily to and fro. The Thames, flowing through the heart of the city, is, to be sure, a great channel of traffic and travel, and yet the width of space occupied by the Thames given up in New York to iron rails would more than equal all the advantage of the river. And then, too, London has no north river on one side and east river on the other. With all her difficulties, see what she has done. By sunken tracks and elevated tracks, by underground roads and overground roads, all parts of her immense area may be reached quickly and cheaply by people and freight, and reached by steam. Here is London's one great possession; without this even her docks would be of only partial value. Is it not amazing that on Manhattan Island, long and narrow as it is, and therefore wanting main lines only north and south, a prime need like this has been neglected, until property, commerce, population, and every interest of the city is languishing, because men and merchandise cannot be moved at reasonable rates of time and money? Passing from London to Paris, one thing struck me of which you will gladly be reminded; that is, the magnanimity of Germany and Germans. This is sufficiently illustrated by the palaces and parks of Versailles. Splendid as they are in treasures of art, captured from half the people of Europe, they were among the places occupied by the armies of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war. It was, you remember, in the great ballroom of the chief palace that King William was crowned Emperor, and his soldiers were quartered everywhere. But lawlessness or resentment laid no hand on the place. No rough sense of justice said, 'These grand embellishments came here as spoils and trophies, and as spoils and trophies we will take them away.' Everything was left and restored untouched, and the residents of the neighbourhood, bitter as they are, confessed that the Germans paid for all they consumed, one man adding that they paid double prices too. Versailles is perhaps the most magnificent possession of France, but it is also a majestic monument of the grandeur and forbearance of victorious Germany."

MR. JOSEPH ARCH ON PUBLIC TOPICS.—The miners employed at the Clay Cross and surrounding collieries held a demonstration on Thursday, in a field at Clay Cross. The Rev. S. C. B. Clarke presided at the meeting, at which were also present Mr. Joseph Arch, of the Agricultural Labourers' Union; Mr. T. Ball, of Leamington; Mr. W. Chappell, agent of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, and others. Mr. J. Humphreys moved a resolution in favour of boards of conciliation and arbitration, which was seconded by Mr. J. Rhodes, and supported by Mr. T. Ball, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. Smith (Danesmoor), moved a resolution in support of the union, Mr. J. Haslam seconding, and Mr. W. Chappell supporting the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. F. Clarke moved—

That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when justice should be done to the working classes in the counties by extending to them the franchise to householders as is done in boroughs.

Mr. J. Davis seconded the resolution. Mr. Joseph Arch supported the motion, observing that its ob-

ject was to put in the hands of the miners a power by which their voices would be heard in Parliament, to secure to them in fact a power which, if it had been possessed by them some years ago, would have rid them of the oppression under which they now groaned. (Hear, hear.) When they looked at the position of the English trade and the position of the English Government they could not help being astonished that employers of labour should be trying to seek profit from the starvation and misery of the working men when they had power to redress their grievances, not out of the blood and sweat of the working classes, but out of the fair administration of the legislation of the country. (Applause.) Where, he would ask, was English Christianity and English intelligence, if, after so much preaching and teaching, England's wealth was to be maintained and England's constitution to be kept up by the miseries and sufferings of hard-working men. It was in fact just like a child trying to strangle its parents when capital tried to starve the working man. What they wanted in these days were grand practical realities; and they would never rest until they had weeded Church and State of those locusts which had brought upon them the burdens under which they at present groaned. He had heard members of Parliament say the dignity of the House would be lowered by the admission of working men representatives, but he would prefer either Mr. Burt or Mr. Macdonald fifty thousand times before such representatives as the member for North Northamptonshire. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Coming to the question of national wealth, they would perhaps know that 100,000,000*l.* had been spent to uphold the throne of the Sultan of Turkey, and that although that money was to yield from 15 to 16*per cent.*, it was not likely to yield anything. (Great laughter.) That money had been recklessly spent in ironclads and armaments of war for no good service; but if it had been spent in cottages for the labourers and miners, in good reading-rooms, in opening up the water-courses and preventing the floods which now curse the land, how much better would that vast amount of wealth have been expended? (Loud applause.) It therefore behoved the men of Clay Cross to put on their considering caps, and to be thoughtful and well united, for if they became a power, not only the coal-owners, but the aristocracy must respect them. Their earnings had been wasted, and now they were asked to submit to a reduction of wages; yet Parliament had bestowed no care on their condition, and never would until they got the franchise. (Applause.) In the face of this state of things they had a rowdy war party in power which would like to plunge the country into a bloody and unrighteous war, and he asked whether they could be satisfied with a Legislature which could allow the country to drift into such a war, whilst it spent its time in talking about lobsters, crabs, and Colorado beetles. (Laughter and applause.) In concluding, he spoke strongly in favour of working men agitating until they got the franchise, and alluded to the advantages which would be derived from the establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation.

Mr. Robertson, of the *Rochdale Observer*, is writing a "Life of Mr. John Bright," to be published in November. It will be enriched with a portrait for which Mr. Bright lately sat, and with pictures of his birthplace, &c. That the record will be accurate is vouched for by the fact that Mr. Bright himself has furnished the materials, and that the manuscript will pass under his eye before it is sent to press.

Messrs. Griffiths and Farran will shortly publish "The Three Admirals," by W. H. G. Kingston; "Ten of them; or, The Children of Danehurst," by Mrs. R. M. Bray, with twelve pictures by A. H. Collins; and "Those Unlucky Twins," by A. Lyster, illustrated by J. Proctor; also a work entitled "Masterpieces of Antique Art," from the celebrated collections in the Vatican, the Louvre, and the British Museum. It consists of reproductions, by permanent photography, of twenty-five of the best examples of antique sculpture, with historical and descriptive letter-press by Mr. Stephen Thompson, who has also selected the works of art to be reproduced.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT MOST SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pints, 4*s.* 9*d.*; quarts, 9*s.*; with his stamp and signature on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

SUMMARY.

A GREAT calamity has fallen upon the French
people. Adolphe Thiers, the veteran states-
man, whose career began early in the present
century, "the Liberator of the Territory," the
leader who was the representative of the Re-
publican institutions now passing through a
serious crisis, died yesterday at St. Germain.
He was carried off unexpectedly by an attack of
apoplexy, in the eighty-first year of his age.
The deceased statesman issued the first volume
of his celebrated work, "The History of the
French Revolution," as far back as 1823. From
that time he became a conspicuous literary and
political character. He was foremost among
the band of brilliant patriots who opposed the
reactionary policy of Charles X. Under Louis
Philippe he held high office, and as Minister of
Foreign Affairs, in 1840, M. Thiers nearly suc-
ceeded in embroiling his country in a war
with England in support of the claims
of Mehemet Ali to Syria and to inde-
pendence of the Porte. When the Em-
pire was established, he refused to bow
the knee to Napoleon III., but took an
active part in the Legislature in opposition to
Imperialism. After Sedan he visited the Euro-
pean courts to plead, though vainly, on behalf
of his country; and when further resistance to
conquering Germany became useless, it was M.
Thiers who was chosen by national acclaim to
negotiate the best possible terms of peace with
the obdurate Prince Bismarck, and who was
subsequently chosen Chief of the State.
Though, after a time, overthrown by a conspi-
racy of ungrateful Monarchists, his Republican
policy was perforce accepted by the National
Assembly, and since the Septennate of Marshal
MacMahon began, M. Thiers has exercised the

greatest forbearance towards his successor.
His versatile abilities, wise counsels, sound
judgment, and the accumulated experience of
a varied life, were placed at the disposal of the
Liberal party with a view to establish a Con-
servative Republic on an enduring basis.

Since the 14th of May, M. Thiers has been
the Nestor of the Republican party, and their
recognised candidate for the Presidency in the
event of Marshal MacMahon's resignation. His
name was a tower of strength to them, and
under his banner—M. Gambetta fully recognis-
ing his leadership—the Liberals of France were
expected to achieve an overwhelming success
at the ensuing elections. The withdrawal of
M. Thiers at this critical period is a great
disaster for the Republicans. They may
substitute M. Grévy for the deceased states-
man as their leader; but the man who
could most command the national suffrages
of Frenchmen, and who was about to
issue a national manifesto, has been struck
down in the zenith of his fame and at a great
crisis of French history. The results of his
sudden decease cannot be foreseen. The Mar-
shal has seized the opportunity of ordering a
State funeral at the Invalides, being desirous that
all party distinctions should be forgotten in
paying homage to a man who rendered such
great services to his country. The death of M.
Thiers, while apparently adverse to Republican
prospects, furnishes the President with a golden
opportunity of abandoning his repressive
policy, and of coming to terms with the Mode-
rate Republicans. But the Marshal may now
be too confident of tolerable success in appeal-
ing to the country to listen to any such proposal.

During the week there has been stirring news
from the seat of war in Bulgaria. Mehemet
Ali Pasha has at length taken the offensive,
and on Thursday last, with superior numbers,
he defeated a small Russian force near Popkoi,
and obliged it to retreat with heavy loss. There
has also been an engagement at Poredin and
Pelisat, some twelve miles east of Plevna,
brought on by Osman Pasha's strong recon-
naissance against the Russian entrenched posi-
tion. Both sides lost heavily, but the Turks
were driven back with great slaughter. More
serious in its probable results is the recapture
of Loftcha by a sudden Russian assault
on Monday—an event which threatens
Osman's line of retreat on Sofia. This attack
is only the prelude to operations on a
larger scale. In a few days probably the
Turkish entrenched position at Plevna will be
assailed by a huge army, greatly strengthened
by recent reinforcements and by the whole
of the Roumanian troops under Prince Charles,
commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas him-
self. Nothing but a sudden and decisive move-
ment on the part of Mehemet Ali, who has at
least 100,000 men at Shumla and in the neigh-
bourhood, can avert such a battle as must exer-
cise a material influence on the campaign in
Bulgaria. The Russians have succeeded in
retaining the Shipka Pass, against the rocks of
which Suleiman Pasha has in vain driven his
legions. By Thursday both sides ceased from
their week's conflict by sheer exhaustion, and
the outcome of these sanguinary encounters is
to leave General Radetzky master of the Shipka
defences, and to enable him to dispense with
some of his troops. Suleiman Pasha has also
drawn off some of his battalions, though he still
retains possession of the heights above the
Pass.

The beneficial change in the weather, if it
should last, will facilitate the ingathering of
the harvest. In the southern counties the crops
have been to a large extent safely housed, but
in the north and in Scotland they have suffered
severely from rain and floods. It is, however,
gratifying to find so high an authority as Mr.
Caird contesting the assertion that, as respects
the yield of wheat, 1877 will be a disastrous
year. That experienced agriculturist thinks
that the harvest will be better than that of 1853,
of 1867, or of 1875—the three worst crops we
have recently known—but that it is not likely
to be equal even to the defective yield
of last year, notwithstanding that the
extent of wheat land is greater by nearly
200,000 acres than in 1876. Mr. Caird ex-
plains that the average consumption of the last
ten years has been five and a-half bushels per
head of the population. At that rate, with a
population of thirty-three millions, we should
require for a complete year 23,100,000 quar-
ters. Towards that requirement the total
home production will probably contribute no
more than 10,000,000 quarters. Our con-

sumption this year, however, will be checked by the inevitable rise in prices, and in that case the year's requirements would be reduced to 20,500,000 quarters, of which, seeing that the native supply gave us only ten million quarters, we should have to buy about eleven millions from foreign sources. The significance of these facts is obvious, and it is enhanced by the general failure of the crops in Western Europe. To America we must mainly look to make good our deficiencies, but as other countries will compete with us, we shall have to pay higher prices for imported grain, and there must be a general rise in bread stuffs at home. We fear, that the deficient harvest of 1877 will have the effect of retarding that improvement in trade which the commercial classes have been anticipating, and of prolonging the partial paralysis of industrial enterprise.

THE GREAT INDIAN FAMINE.

WHILE war is desolating the south-east of Europe, a still more terrible plague oppresses, over a far wider area, the population of Southern India. If physical suffering were the worst of evils, the people of Madras might well excite keener sympathy than the oppressed Bulgarians. And, with regard to the former, there is one consideration above all others which ought to bring their misery home to our hearts; for the people of England are directly responsible for the condition of Madras, as they are not, and cannot be, for the state of Bulgaria. In beathen times the situation of a subject people, dependent upon the good-feeling of a masterful democracy in the ruling nation, was always precarious and often pitiable; the interest of the governing race was openly and unblushingly assumed to be the only rule in the management of their tributaries. One of the noblest achievements of Christianity has been the inspiration of conquering races with a higher principle of government; and notwithstanding all dark blots upon the history of British power in India, we believe that this influence of Christianity has been exerted on our relations to that magnificent dependency just in proportion as the English democracy has been imbued with religious feeling and endowed with political power.

Never, however, in the whole history of our connection with India, unless perhaps in the days of the Mutiny, have the qualities of the English people as a ruling race been more severely tested than they are likely to be by the dread calamity which for twelve months past has been slowly developing its frightful form in the Presidency of Madras. Hitherto there does not seem to be any sufficient reason for charging anyone with neglect of duty. If there has been any fault, it is a deep-seated error of policy, chargeable not on one set of officials or on another, not on one Administration or another, but on a want of public information about Indian affairs, and perhaps on a want of public interest in them. Let us look the facts in the face. A district extending about 500 miles from north to south, and covering the whole southern portion of the peninsula, except only a strip on the western coast, has been almost completely deprived of its usual rains ever since the middle of last year. While we in this country have complained of unusually clouded skies and fretted under a perpetual drizzle, the people of Southern India have looked and longed in vain for the floods that were needed to produce the necessities of life. Where ten inches of rain were the usual fall, a single inch was all that was received. The thirsty surface was barely sprinkled, and every sign of moisture speedily evaporated. The population of this region amounts to about twenty-five millions, and of these probably about twenty-four millions usually subsist almost, if not quite exclusively, on various forms of grain and rice, the production of which has almost entirely ceased. As the famine progressed, the people have forsaken their villages and gathered around the towns, where for a time private charity, in which the liberality of native gentlemen has been conspicuous, partially relieved their necessities. Meantime, the Imperial administration has not been idle. As the posture of affairs grew worse, relief camps were formed at various points convenient for the carriage of food. In these camps thousands upon thousands of starving people have been fed, under such conditions as were thought necessary to prevent the demoralisation of a universal pauperism. But it is feared now that the calamity is exceeding all expectation, and becoming entirely unmanageable in its proportions. Indeed, it is hinted, but we hope not on sufficient ground, that the excessive and in some cases needless precautions adopted in the case of the Bengal famine have reacted upon officialism in Madras,

in the form of an undue fear of profusion and waste. But if that has been the case, the mistake cannot be too soon corrected. Residents in the district whose authority is indisputable, estimate that the number of deaths traceable directly or indirectly to the present famine has already reached half-a-million. The people are naturally slow to leave their villages, and with difficulty change their immemorial habits. They sacrifice every ornament and even articles of necessary clothing. When such resources fail they will even unroof their houses, using the thatch to feed their cattle, and selling the rafters to buy a little food for themselves. They resort to jungle roots, wild fruits, and plants not generally used for human food. Only in the last resort will they drag their ghastly forms, mere living skeletons, to the relief camps, where now perhaps it is impossible to save their lives. Men, women, and children fall down dead in the roads. Wayfarers resorting to out-of-the-way huts for information or shelter, find them tenanted only by the dead. Decomposing bodies lie about the fields or the streets of villages in such numbers that pestilence is feared on the heels of famine. When we hear of these things a natural revulsion of human sympathy tempts us to perhaps an unreasonable impatience with an Administration that has apparently done so little. But sentimental indignation loses sight of the hard prosaic difficulties of the case. To feed a million people requires 400 tons of grain a day, and this is a somewhat low estimate. To feed ten million people—and that number is likely to be exceeded—will require therefore 4,000 tons. But all this food has to be carried into the district and then distributed, and it is stated that the railways in the Presidency are inadequate, with their present rolling stock to the carriage, of more than 2,500 tons a day. The feeding of the armies in Bulgaria is a mere trifle compared with such a task as this. But it is a task which we are convinced the energies of an Imperial race can master, if only they are exerted with the passionate strenuousness demanded by the emergency.

We are confident that public opinion will endorse any wise and generous action on the part of the Supreme Government much more unanimously than it approved the sudden purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The question as to the extent to which the finances of India may be safely burdened can very well be deferred until the calamity has been met. But the addition of millions to our own national debt would be infinitely preferable to the shame and humiliation we must suffer in our own eyes, and in the eyes of the world, should we sacrifice some millions of human lives to paltry considerations of pecuniary economy. In the face of so gigantic a need, private charity must necessarily be helpless if it stands alone. Yet if it is understood that at all costs the Government will stand between the suffering people and starvation, there is still a wide field left for private charity which we are sure will not be neglected. Clothing, household implements, agricultural tools, and many other modest appliances of a humble civilisation are being sacrificed in the dire struggle for life. Medical skill and materials will be needed on an abnormal scale by a starved and diseased population. Such needs as these may well be met by private charity, and we earnestly hope that the generosity of this country will not be stinted by any dread of a necessary but trifling addition to our home taxation. Even if every man, woman, and child in the country had to go without a meal's meat for the purpose, the sacrifice would be slight compared with the overwhelming misery that has to be relieved. Let the nation do its duty now at all hazards, and then let us consider whether some means of water storage might not be adopted which would, at any rate, lessen the frequency and diminish the range of these horrible plagues of famine.

INARTISTIC MURDER.

WHATEVER may be the immediate result of the series of battles which may be in progress while we write, one feeling is surely taking possession of the civilised world—a feeling of shame and horror at the lavish and aimless bloodshed that has been caused, first by infatuated diplomacy and now by blundering generalship. The murdered women and children of Batak and Otluk-keui have had a terrible holocaust sacrificed to their manes. Fifty thousand men, at the very least, and more likely sixty or seventy thousand, have already perished; and if no better generalship than we have yet seen should be exhibited hereafter, two hundred thousand may be slain with no other result than the enrichment of Bulgarian soil with their bodies. When De Quincey wrote

his wild paper on "Murder as One of the Fine Arts," he was not thinking of murder by wholesale; but, certainly, it is possible for a man of genius like the First Napoleon so to slay his thousands that even a Quaker cannot wholly suppress a feeling of pleased admiration at his masterly combinations. When Von Moltke struck the extreme right of the French line, and rolling it up before him concentrated it into a single convenient handful at Sedan, which he swallowed at a gulp, the amazement of the world at his marvellous strategy distracted attention from the wounds and death and ruin entailed on soldiers and suffering villagers; but no such feeling is excited by a stupid and brutal interchange of blows revealing no qualities but such as man has in common with the beast. How often have we heard it ejaculated by warlike bagmen at railway stations, as they bought their pennyworth of the "largest circulation in the world," "Bravo, Turk! at least he can fight." Why, so he can; and so can a bull-dog; and so can that admirable brute called the "Tasmanian devil," which is said to concentrate the fury of about ten tigers into a body the size of a badger. We do not know that it was ever denied the Turk could fight; the real question is whether he can do anything else. And, then, you have your discriminating purchaser of a very different pennyworth of "a world-wide circulation," who contrasts his enterprising correspondent on the spot with the suspicious circumlocutions of others always just round the corner. Note with what pride this second buyer of news reads of the discipline and steadfastness of his amiable Russians, who stand placidly while two out of three are shot down. "The best fighting material in the world," he will tell you. We do not dispute it. Both Turk and Russian are admirable fighters, if by fighting you mean only blows and blood; but the only sentiment excited in us is one of unutterable pity for them both, and of contempt for the statesmanship and the generalship which leave grand international questions to be settled by qualities like these.

Think of the Shipka Pass, a name which will be proudly associated by the vulgar of both nations with badger and bull-dog virtues, but which will be for ever a brand of shame to the rulers and supreme leaders of each. Here is an open and exposed road over one of the lower ridges of the Balkans. The Turks stupidly leave it undefended, and the Russians as stupidly walk over it, long before they are at all prepared to make the slightest practical use of it. Then the Turks want to get it back, and the Russians insist on keeping it just for the honour of the thing. There are other passes in possession of the Turks by which they could have advanced without the loss of a man to points that would have so threatened Russian communications as to make the abandonment of the Pass inevitable. And the Russians, on the other hand, knew very well—or at least the best military authorities say they ought to have known—that the premature possession of this Pass could not possibly be worth the sacrifice of soldiers and weapons it would entail. Yet with the stolidity of land-crabs that insist on going over a house just because it lies in front of them, though a wide plain is open to them immediately to left and right, the Turks pertinaciously preferred death by the Shipka Pass rather than an easy success by any other. And the Russians, with the angry pride of a cockney caddy, who will lose half-a-day's fares rather than back out of a narrow street blocked by an impudent butcher-boy, preferred to throw away regiment after regiment rather than use them where they would be more effective. Altogether the number who have perished on both sides in that valley of slaughter cannot have been much under 15,000, or even 20,000 men. And for this infamous butchery neither side has any strategic success to show which, so far as the professed objects of the war are concerned, would have been worth the sacrifice of five hundred.

It has been the same all through. Whether it is the fact that the lives of soldiers and the interests of the nation are sacrificed to the claims of royal blood, or whether it be that military genius is not to be found in the staff, we do not understand enough of such things to judge. But common-sense and patent facts are sufficient to convince any one not blinded by prejudice, that the whole conception and conduct of the invasion of Bulgaria has been simply to march as many men as were available over the river in the confidence that the Turks would run away when they saw them. On the other hand, the Turks, to the shame of the Teutonic stock be it spoken, have obtained the inspiration of English and German brains, and have profited in some directions accordingly. But whenever they have been left to themselves, as in the Shipka Pass, their strategy has

never risen above that of the Red Indian dodging from tree to tree. This horrible waste of human life will hereafter cloud with shame the Ministry to whose capricious isolation of England from European counsels of peace the outbreak of war was mainly owing. If a speedy Russian triumph had been followed by the imposition of the will of united Europe on the barbarian intruder encamped at Constantinople, the errors that led to the war would have been forgotten. As it is, we are confronted with a rapidly-darkening future, and know not at what moment we may be called upon to cast English hearts and hands into the maelstrom of murder.

READING SCHOOL.

The following letter appears in the *Times* from Sir Peter Spokes:—Taking the items in your article of Saturday on Reading School in consecutive order, I would remark—1. That the capital, so to speak, embarked in the undertaking is not 50,000*l.*, but 40,000*l.*; 10,000*l.* of the first item of 14,000*l.* being the estimated value of a reversionary property acquired under the Reading School Act of 1867, and upon which the loan of 6,000*l.* was obtained. 2. Dr. Stokoe did not bring with him fifty or sixty of his best scholars from Richmond, but twenty. 3. It was from the first well understood what character of school was required and intended (see address to Prince of Wales reported in the *Times* of July, 1870)—viz., one that should primarily provide for the sons of the residents of the town and neighbourhood, and that not only for those who were destined for a University career, but also for those who were intended for professional pursuits, and for others whose parents might wish their sons to enter upon the varied business occupations of life at a still more early age. Ask Mr. Walter, the present member for the county of Berks, or Mr. Benyon, the late member, with what object they gave their handsome contributions to the school funds, and you will find that it was in the hope of affording a first-class education to the sons of their tenants at a reasonable cost. 4. It is incorrect to say that Dr. Stokoe has for some time surrendered his stipulated income for his services and some of the profits of the boarding-house built by himself to float the concern, inasmuch as the arrangement by which Dr. Stokoe has received four-fifths of the capitation fees, instead of two-fifths, was made at his own suggestion on his appointment, as he preferred to take the additional two-fifths and arrange with his masters, instead of the trustees taking this obligation as provided by the scheme. And as to the erection of the new boarding-house, why, the statement simply reverses the actual fact, the trustees having built the new boarding-house under what amounted almost to a threat on the part of Dr. Stokoe that if this was not done he would resign; hence the loan of 6,000*l.* upon the reversionary property. 5. The insinuation that the Nonconformists of the town stand in the way of a settlement of the difficulties which exist is not correct; that there are some who rejoice in the downfall of what they have regarded as a Church régime may be true, but this remark applies to a very small number. The trustees who are Nonconformists and others who have had a fair opportunity of judging would, I feel sure, say without hesitation that the school has not been unfairly worked with respect to sectarian teaching. 6. Time alone can prove how many masters and how many pupils Dr. Stokoe will take away with him. At the present moment I believe it is a fact that the assistant-masters do not wish to leave, and certainly the notices from parents in response to a circular from Dr. Stokoe, which was tantamount to an invitation to remove their sons, do not affect 100 of the pupils. Only one more word, and that in reply to your inquiry—"What is Reading to do with its magnificent school buildings?" Why, simply use them for the purpose for which they were primarily intended—viz., as a "Reading school for Reading boys." This was the want felt ten years ago; this is the want which still exists; and the town intends to hold its own and not suffer its sons to be crowded out by the stranger simply with the result that a head-master may put an additional income into his own pocket and get rid of that obnoxious element—"the day boy."

THE MOONS OF MARS.

It is somewhat singular that during the last few years, in fact during the present century, many more planets than moons have been discovered within the solar system. In the year 1777 it had become an article of faith among astronomers that as primary planets are more numerous than suns (judging from what we know of the solar system), so secondary planets are more numerous than planets. Our own moon, the four moons of Jupiter, and the five known moons of Saturn, brought the total number of satellites to ten, while the total number of known planets amounted only to six, including, of course, the earth. Within four years, or on March 13, 1781, a new planet—Uranus—was discovered; but only six years later, or on Jan. 11, 1787, two satellites were found to attend this planet in its circuit round the sun. Two years later the number of known satellites of Saturn was increased by two. So that now there were seven known planets and twice as many known

satellites. We may pass over Sir W. Herschel's supposed discovery of four new satellites of Uranus, for beyond question he was mistaken. Thus, when the present century opened, the sun was regarded as the centre of a scheme consisting of seven planets, fourteen moons, and the Saturnian ring-system. But from that time forth the discovery of planets took place at a far more rapid rate than that of moons or satellites. On the first day of the century the first member of that curious ring of planets circling between Mars and Jupiter was discovered; on March 29, 1807, the fourth. On September 23, Adams and Leverrier discovered Neptune. Two months later the fifth of the small planets was found, and a few days ago the 175th, making 176 planets discovered during the present century. In all that time, until the night of Aug. 18 last, only four new satellites had been recognised—viz., one attendant of Neptune, by Lassell, in 1846; two of Uranus, by the same observer, in 1847; and one of Saturn, by Bond, in America, and Lassell, independently, on September 19, 1848.

Astronomers had begun to think that no new moons would be discovered, unless, perhaps, some mighty telescope might detect another moon or two attending on the remote planet Neptune. It had been shown that four of the eight moons with which Uranus had been credited had no real existence, and one of the pair of moons assigned to Neptune had been in like manner dismissed to scientific limbo, along with Venus's satellite, the planet Vulcan, and the rings of Uranus. In vain had the mighty refractor of the Washington Observatory, the most perfect refracting telescope yet made, been turned on Uranus and Neptune to detect new satellites; and if that telescope failed, none other in existence might be expected to succeed. The discovery of a new satellite was for the time being about the last thing of which astronomers hoped to hear, and certainly nothing would have been held to be more utterly unlikely (unless, perhaps, it were the detection of an attendant on Venus or Mercury) than the discovery of a moon attending on Mars. Strangely enough, of all the planets, Mars, though not really the only planet without a moon, had alone come to be known as a moonless planet. "The snowy poles of moonless Mars" were words which, though dismissed by the poet himself who wrote them from the pages of the work in which they appeared, had somehow come to be as familiar to astronomers in connection with Mars as in the case of Venus the old line,—

"Cynthia figuras æmulatur Mater Amorum,"

in which Galileo announced his detection of the varying phases of the Planet of Love.

Yet it is this small planet Mars, the least but one of all the primary planets of the solar system (excepting, of course, the members of that group of associated planets travelling between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter), and a planet studied under such favourable conditions that one would have thought no moon of his could have escaped detection, which is found to have not one moon only but a pair. It is very easy to explain, without entering into details unsuited to these columns, why astronomers were satisfied that if Mars has any moon at all they must be very small ones. Mars has been repeatedly examined with the most powerful telescopes under most favourable conditions. When nearest to us, he is about thirty-five millions of miles from the earth. Jupiter when nearest is eleven times farther from us. So that if Mars had a moon as large as the least of Jupiter's, or in other words, about as large as our own moon, it would look 121 times larger than the least of Jupiter's moons. It would exceed that moon in brightness in a much greater degree, because Mars is much nearer to the Sun than Jupiter is, and therefore receives much more light. In fact, Mars receives about nine times as much light as Jupiter. Thus a moon of his as large as ours would shine fully 1,000 times as brightly as the least of Jupiter's. But the least of Jupiter's moons can be seen in the smallest telescope ever used for astronomical purposes. The telescopes which have been turned on Mars without finding any satellite are fully 200 times more powerful as light-gatherers than the smallest, so that a moon showing a disc only 1200,000th part of that which would be shown by a Martian moon as large as ours ought to be easily seen in the largest astronomical telescopes. From this it follows that if Mars has a moon whose diameter is greater than about the 450th part of our Moon's, that moon ought no more to escape observation with the powerful telescopes directed upon Mars than the moons of Jupiter escaped under the scrutiny of Galileo's telescopes. But that is as much as to say that Mars can have no moon more than five miles in diameter. Astonishing though this may seem, it will be readily perceived to be just, when we consider that, according to the estimates of Mr. Stone, formerly a chief assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, the diameters of some of the smallest of the minor planets are less than twenty miles; and yet these, though much farther away than Mars, have been detected with telescopes by no means the most powerful of those employed by astronomers. In fact, some of the telescopes turned upon Mars are altogether too large and cumbersome to be used in searching for small planets.

We do not know how large the two moons of Mars which have just been discovered actually are. As yet we have only the news of their discovery, and that they travel at distances of about 13,600 and about 8,600 miles from the centre of Mars, in

periods of about thirty hours and about fifteen hours respectively. But as a distance of 13,600 miles from the centre of Mars corresponds to a distance of more than 11,500 miles from his surface, or fully two and a half times his diameter, there seems no reason why the glare of the planet itself should have concealed the outer satellite, at least, from view. We are compelled, therefore, to conclude that this satellite (and probably the other also) must be very small. We shall be surprised if it has a diameter of more than ten miles, and as we have said, if it has a diameter of five miles it ought to have been discovered sooner.

The satellites of Mars thus manifestly belong to an order in the scale of creation quite different from that to which our own Moon and the moons of Jupiter and Saturn belong. One of these Martian moons would be as inferior to our own as our Earth is to Saturn, or Mercury to Uranus; and as astronomers justly regard the Earth and Mercury as bodies quite different (in order) from the giant planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, the least of which exceeds manifold in mass all the four planets Mars, Mercury, Venus and the Earth, taken together, they must on the same principle relegate the two new satellites of Mars to an order distinct from that to which belong the moons of Jupiter and Saturn and our own Moon. Titan, the giant among the Saturnian moons, a body probably as large, at least, as Mars, might have moons such as these newly-discovered ones attending upon him, satellites of a satellite. So might the third and largest of Jupiter's moons, which is little if at all inferior to Mercury in size. But we should have but a small chance of detecting such tertiary planets, even with the mighty mirror of the Parsonstown reflector.

The new bodies, small though they are, can tell us the mass of Mars as truly as if they were moons exceeding our own in size. A body no larger than a peppercorn, if we knew but the period in which it circled at known distance around a planet, would show the planet's mass as truly as a moon containing millions of billions of tons of matter. Weighed by the motions of his moons (so far as the imperfect telegraphic information yet received can be used for calculation), the mass of the planet Mars is not, as had heretofore been judged, about 118-thousandths of the Earth's, but only about 94-thousandths—a reduction of mass equal to about half the mass of our own Moon.

Mrs. Lynn Linton has written a story called "Misericordia" for the October number of the *New Quarterly*. Mrs. Lynn Linton is still in Italy.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate will publish in a few days a small work entitled, "Driven to Rome," by an ex-Anglican clergyman.

The *Whitehall Review* states that Dr. Schliemann has generously offered to present his collection of Trojan curiosities to the South Kensington Museum. He made a similar offer to the French Government in 1874, but it was not accepted within the stipulated time in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs. The objects belong to the pre-historic period, and consist of reliefs taken from the five cities on the Hill or Plateau of Hissarlik. This collection is altogether unique, for, with the exception of two goblets found in the tomb of the Kings of Mycenæ, nothing of the kind has ever been discovered.

Messrs. Cassell's list promises, as a gift-book, "The British Isles," containing twenty-six steel-plate engravings from original drawings by Birket Foster and others, and 400 original illustrations, with descriptive letterpress by Mr. Oscar Browning and others; also the new "New Testament Commentary," edited by the Bishop of Gloucester, the first three Gospels being treated by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D.D.; also "The Great Painters of Christendom, from Cambrue to Wilkie," by John Forbes-Robertson, illustrated with engravings of masterpieces; also a "Practical Dictionary of Mechanics," containing 15,000 drawings of machinery; also "A Dictionary of English Literature," by W. Davenport Adams; also new editions of Colonel Baker's "Turkey," Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's "Russia" (the sixth), and Captain Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva" (cheap); also several new children's books.

Mr. T. S. Raffles, the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, has very practical notions on the subject of Home Rule. In dealing on Friday with the case of a charge of theft against a boy, who is the son of a drunken Irish mother, he thus addressed the latter:—"Your boy can neither read nor write, and you have brought him up like a savage in a heathen country. You drink and neglect your house and your family. I wish to goodness you Irish people will learn home rule by ruling your own homes. I am weary of sitting here and hearing the same story over and over again."

Archdeacon Denison's harvest-home festival took place on Thursday. The harvest service began at half-past eleven, and was attended by a large number of persons. Dinner was provided for about 500 persons, and Archdeacon Denison presided. In replying to a toast he said he had made up his mind not to plant another potato as long as he lived. To do so was simply to waste the seed and poison the ground, and the more they planted that tuber the more would they poison the ground, until it stank in their nostrils. They had far better plant peas and beans, beet-root, and such other vegetables that were not subject to the disease, and with the profit of the surplus crop purchase potatoes from elsewhere.

Literature.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP EWING.*

Mr. Ross has, on the whole, acquitted himself well in his memoir of Bishop Ewing. The subject was not without its difficulties. Notwithstanding that, as we now discover, the bishop had some humour, he was inclined to work too much in one groove. He rather tended to make every subject subsidiary to his one great concern—the illustration and enforcement of one phase of what is more generally known as the theology of Mr. Maurice and Mr. Erskine, of Linlathen. His Celtic character led to an intensification of the mystical element which played a large part in the theology of both his masters. In some ways, however, he did notable service at once to the cause of that theology, and the Church to which he belonged. The Episcopal Church of Scotland was in large measure by his influence kept in something like living relationship with the other Churches—tending always to complete isolation as it does through its excessive and almost Laudian High-Churchism. Bishop Ewing was so exceptional an influence within its bounds that a stranger might well have wondered that he was able to remain in it. And yet it is susceptible of easy explanation. Certainly, if he had not been judicious, tolerant, and conciliating, he could not have done so, at a time when the exacting temper of the Church showed itself towards Bishop Forbes—a man of very different tendency, that is, toward Romanism. But Alexander Ewing had effectually appropriated one of the leading ideas of Mr. Maurice, and it did not a little to aid him in his Church work. He felt that his business was to awaken men fully to certain neglected spiritual truths, rather than to argue in set fashion against dogmas or symbols. So he tried to steer clear of controversy. Like his master in the English Church, he was prone to see a deeper significance in creeds, and even under acts of ritual, than their partisan supporters did, and thus he was often able to meet them with an unexpected sympathy. A very good instance of his tendency in this way was an expression used by him in 1866 at the laying of the foundation of the Cathedral of Inverness. He then described the Archbishop of Canterbury as the successor of Anselm, who systematised the patriotic theology; of Becket, who contended for the principles of ecclesiastical freedom; of Laud, who saw in monarchy a Divine right; and of Cranmer, who ushered in and died for the light of the Reformation. Now this sounds like an odd association, the more so as the mention of Laud could not mean that Bishop Ewing had any liking for sacramentarian or sacerdotal pretensions. It only meant that he would have found some mystical truth underlying the idea of Divine right and monarchy. Bishop Ewing did find himself attacked for this expression, and the fact that he used it exhibits at once the characteristic weakness and strength of his peculiar mystical eclecticism. It is his steady devotion to the anti-Calvinistic teachings of Mr. Erskine and Dr. Macleod Campbell, that will cause his name to be remembered; and though we cannot help occasionally detecting a slight inconsistency in his position, yet no one could more cordially recognise than we do the impulse his writings have given to a more liberal and human theology. Though, in the best sense, conciliating and comprehensive, Bishop Ewing was generally consistent, and would have been the last man to sacrifice a conviction for any immediate end. Few men have been more faithful to themselves in all essential matters.

Mr. Ross has shown skill in the way in which he has made the bishop's private and public life interpret each other—showing him to us in his several relationships with that kind of faithful appreciation, without which biography tends to become sapless. Goethe said that "enthusiasm was the one thing necessary to history," and assuredly it is still more true of biography. We do not, therefore, feel that anything is lost, but rather that much is gained, to Bishop Ewing by the complete rapport that prevails between him and his biographer. Had this not been the case some points might have been criticised, and some defects more fully dwelt upon. But much of the charm of the work would have been lost; for, after all, it is not as the ecclesiastic, or as the theologian, that Bishop Ewing most interests us, but rather as the man in the midst of his family, amid neighbours, companions, and friends. Had he not been so attractive in this respect, his work as the bishop and the writer would have been of far less value. Mr. Ross

makes a very clear and attractive narrative, not breaking it up more than is inevitable by digression or episode.

Alexander Ewing was the son of an advocate in Aberdeen, and was born in that city in 1814. His constitution was weak, his parents both died young, leaving him, at the age of fifteen, and a younger brother and sister, to the care of guardians. He was educated at a private school, his weak health rendering change of air frequently necessary, so that, while still young, he had seen most of the best scenery in the country. He and his brother had made journeys through many parts of Scotland and the English lake district. While still a layman, the Episcopal congregation at Elgin proposed that Mr. Ewing should procure ordination and become their pastor. The offer was declined at the time, but the circumstance would seem to have caused serious thoughts, and a change of intention. In 1838 he took deacon's orders. His health was so bad at this time that he had to seek change abroad. His love of art, which had led him to water-colour painting, was now more fully developed, and we find him speaking thus of the *Venus de' Medici* :—

"Florence, Sept. 11, 1839.—Well, I have seen the *Venus de' Medici*, and it is the most beautiful thing in art, if it is a thing; for it is so excellent, it does not seem man's work. Yet how dare we call it *alive*! for man among mortals never saw such in real life. The softness, the grace, the quietness are exquisite beyond expression. No copy is like it; no cast is like it. All lack the tenuity and the delicacy. The colour is also extremely sweet, neither light nor dark, neither yellow nor white. The joinings of the arms and neck and legs, the mendings of the body, and all reparings are perfectly visible, if looked for; but a little way off or even close at hand, they do not in the least impair the ideal impression of the statue. It is really indescribable, and I shall remember it for ever. The swell and bend of the back and the sides are extremely beautiful; the front face is perhaps not so perfect, but only perhaps. There is no voluptuousness, no evident modesty, no straining. It is not a *Venus*, though the perfection of beauty. It is an original, hardly earth yet not spirit."

Though he was anxious to return to Scotland, medical advice kept Mr. Ewing for some time at the baths of Lucca, Rome, or Naples. The journey from the Eternal City to Naples deserves to be recorded :—

Mr. Ewing had intended travelling in his own carriage with a pair of greys which he had purchased in Rome. On the morning of his departure, however, the coachman drove up to Mr. Ewing's door with a "four-in-hand"—the greys as wheelers, and a pair of strange leaders. The "turn-out" was rather effective, but slightly puzzling; and on Mr. Ewing's inquiry why he was so honoured, the driver, with that suavity of tone which is found only among Italians, replied that the signor would have the benefit of the leaders all way for nothing, if only he would feed them on the road; while he hoped to be able to sell them at Naples. Mr. Ewing was too much overcome with the humour of the situation and the wit of the Italian to offer any objection, and accordingly he acquiesced in the proposal.

In 1841 Mr. Ewing returned to Scotland, when he was induced to accept the charge of the episcopal congregation at Forres. Here he remained for several years residing at Logie House, on the banks of the Findhorn. He used to say that the district only wanted the climate of Italy to make it an earthly paradise. In 1847 the Bishopric of Argyll was founded and endowed, and Mr. Ewing was appointed the first bishop. Here he remained till the end, actively labouring for the good of his diocese, and writing and corresponding largely with the view of disseminating his ideas. Mr. Ross has been particularly successful in his portrait of these years, and has also been happy in securing so much correspondence illustrating it. Here are the reasons Bishop Ewing gives for refusing to sign a petition asking Parliament to maintain the Irish Establishment :—

I wish I could join you in petitioning Parliament to maintain the establishment of our Church in Ireland, but I cannot do so. The arguments you bring forward are very weighty, and I am by no means sure that in abolishing the Irish Protestant Establishment we shall not give a real impetus to Rome. Few have a greater dread than I have of her system, few know more of her workings behind the scenes; but I cannot sign the petition. If the Establishment represented the wishes of the people, I would vote for its continuance; but I cannot give my support to an Establishment which is simply maintained by force, even though what I hold to be the truth is proclaimed by it. Truth must be chosen for its own sake; and if I and those who hold this opinion go to the wall, we must go. Nevertheless, I believe that in the end we shall win the victory.

The editing and publishing of "The Present Day Papers" was a work into which Bishop Ewing threw his whole mind, and there can be no doubt that these papers exercised and still exercise an influence that is not to be measured by the mere question of circulation. They were full of seed-thoughts which must strike and grow in many soils.

Bishop Ewing was twice married. His first wife died in 1856, and in 1862 he married Lady Alice Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton, who survives him. His letters to his children

and more intimate friends show a vein of homely, quiet humour, which is as pleasant as it is unexpected. Had we space, we should have given several specimens; as it is, we must be content with the following :—

When a celebrated living artist was in one of his younger days fishing on a river which ran through his father's property, the gamekeeper, who was in attendance, recommended him to try a pool in an adjoining field. In this particular field, however, a formidable-looking bull was grazing, and the fisherman expressed some doubt as to the safety of acting on the suggestion. Immediately, however, the keeper, without saying a word, clambered over the intervening paling, and courageously advancing to the brute, struck him a blow on the nose with the butt-end of his dog-whip. The bull forthwith turned tail and scampered off. On his return to the fisherman the keeper quietly said, "Dred, Mr. Frank, folks are jist spilin' their bulls by bein' frightened at them."

"MUSIC AND MUSICIANS."

Robert Schumann was a man of fine taste and genuine creative spirit, as seen in his compositions; but he combined with these qualities a critical perception and a literary power, such as only a very few musicians have shared. The essays in the volume consist of a number of contributions to the "Neue Zeitschrift." These were signed by various names—such as "Florestein," "Eusebius," and "Raro"—each of which carried his own characteristics with him, imparting an air of variety, discussion, and not seldom a rare humour. Schumann shows to great advantage under this plan; he was open to look at many sides; patient, though keen sighted, he was little of the dogmatist, complete as were the theories of art he had wrought out for himself. He loved to look at both sides, and was ready to appreciate and to mark excellence in many forms. But he had an utter hatred of the meretricious—a horror of mere "effect," which no doubt accounts for his very severe criticisms of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," which we are almost at one with him in condemning as being Parisian and untrue—though we had the good or the ill-fortune to see it given under transcendent advantages in the gigantic Opera House of Paris—one of Napoleon the Third's wonderful achievements. Mrs. Ritter—the wife, as we presume, of an American professor, who has done some service to the literature of music—has accomplished her task with no little success, presenting us with a well-condensed and vivid biographical sketch of Schumann. Full of sympathy and appreciation for her subject, she does not lose the power of discriminating, but writes with the clearness that comes from impartiality. The Essays well deserved to be preserved and translated into English, were it for nothing but the incisive and forecasting criticisms on W. Sterndale Bennett, at a very early stage. Bennett's genius was of the class which Schumann could well appreciate, and he has written of Bennett most ably. It is one of the best testimonies to Schumann's unprejudiced mind that he so openly eulogised Mendelssohn, notwithstanding a good deal in that artist opposed to his own feelings and aims. The compositions of Field, of Schubert, of Schunke, of Rubenstein, of Hummel, of Franz, of Spohr, and others, are dealt with in the same philosophic and faithful manner. The Essays are varied by others dealing with more general and abstract topics, and now and then we have a bundle of aphorisms, just such as we should expect from Schumann's peculiarly penetrating and refined spirit. Mrs. Ritter says eloquently of Schumann as a critic :—

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of Schumann's labour as a critic. His influence was not destructive or depressing, it was beneficent and inspiring. The claim of some of his German admirers, that he has served the world even more as an art critic than as a composer, goes far beyond the truth. His art criticism, though it will remain one of the best models of this kind of literary labour, has already fulfilled its mission, at least in Germany, while the influence of his achievements as a composer on musical progress is not yet wholly understood by the public at large, and the compositions themselves will remain as long as any musical immortality remains, to delight, with an elevated pleasure, every nature capable of understanding them. On the other hand, it cannot be truly said that we have passed beyond Schumann's critical point of view. A man of genius is always in advance of his time. Was it not Schumann who wrote, as early as 1846, of Wagner's *Tannhäuser*,—"It is deep, original, a hundred times better than his earlier opera; and I consider the composition and instrumentalism extraordinary, far beyond what he ever accomplished before"? The musical opinions of so highly distinguished a musician as Schumann must of course appear of the greatest importance to, and carry great weight with, every one who is interested in music. Supported by a solid basis of thorough knowledge and practical experience, enlivened by the glow of enthusiasm and lofty creative faculties, his criticism is equally removed from dry technical analysis, as from vague æsthetic speculation unsupported by science.

* *Music and Musicians: Essays and Criticisms*. By ROBERT SCHUMANN. Translated, edited, and annotated by FANNY RAYMOND RITTER. With portrait of Schumann. (William Reeves.)

* *Memoir of Alexander Ewing, D.C.L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles*. By ALEX. J. ROSS, B.D., Vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.)

His just, generous recognition of merit in his brother composers has fully proven how utterly free was his kind and genial nature from the base cankers of envy, jealousy, or cynicism. He understood and carried out the true mission of the critic,—to discover and encourage real merit, to frown down, to ridicule, if need be, all influences, personal or otherwise, which are erroneous in themselves and deleterious to art, to point to the remediable or involuntary fault, and at the same time to the best means of correcting it.

We can only afford space to give a few of his aphorisms:—

That would be a small art indeed that merely possessed sounds, but no speech, no symbol, fitted to express the varying movements of the soul.

The great is admirable even in ruin. Dismember a symphony by Beethoven and one by Gyrowetz, and then observe what remains. Works of mere talent or compilation, when destroyed, seem but overturned card-houses; while, after the expiration of centuries, pillars and capitals of ruined temples still exist.

That which is learned in childhood is never forgotten.

He who is anxious to preserve his originality is in danger of losing it.

Falconers tear out the feathers of their hawks lest they should fly too high.

The study of the history of music and the hearing of masterworks of different epochs will most speedily cure you of vanity and self-adoration.

Without enthusiasm you will never accomplish anything correctly in art.

A YEAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.*

Lady Barker writes brightly and well, but she has the defects of her qualities. She is observant, dashing, not without a touch of feminine humour, full of good spirits; but she loves details over much. She wishes to tell all, and allows the typical points to be lost in a rush of commonplaces. Even her occasionally picturesque tastefulness hardly helps her. It only serves to make the trim, well-swept, monotonous, lawny level of her style more conspicuous, as sometimes a regular row of bushes along a sweep of curving drive will emphasise its appearance of length. The present work contains much that is admirable, instructive, and fresh; but it is couched in the form of familiar letters, and many of the besetting faults of that style are to be found in it. For one thing, there is far too strong an infusion of personal likings and dislikings, carried down even to the veriest trifles. We think it quite legitimate in such a book that the author should tell of her troubles with her Kaffir servants, and yet what elements of likeableness she found in them, and how she felt with respect to the climate and to the physical geography of the country once for all. But Lady Barker indulges us in "ever-recurrent" digressions and assurances, and her lightsome ways of announcing such well-known facts become tiresome. Nevertheless, in justice it must be said that Lady Barker has written a readable book—a book which we are quite sure not a few lady-readers will be delighted with, for it is full of anecdotes of adventure, of personal impression and confession; and even when her letter is a "jumble of grumbles," as she says, it is far from disquieting or discomfiting to read, but cheering and humorous rather. A few extracts will show more conclusively than any description what is the nature and scope of the book. Of course, it is presumed that our readers are aware that Lady Barker—the widow of a wealthy knight—is the wife of Mr. Napier Broome, who is known as the author of some exceptionally good books of poetry—a classic drama amongst them—and who went out as Colonial Secretary with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Occasionally Lady Barker does take broad and generous views, as in this case:—

It is inexpressibly touching to see with one's own eyes the wonderful deep personal devotion and affection of the Kaffirs for the kindly English gentleman who for thirty years and more has been their real ruler, and their wise and judicious friend; not a friend to pamper their vices and give way to their great fault of idleness, but a true friend to protect their interest, and yet to labour incessantly for their social advancement, and for their admission into the great field of civilised workers. The Kaffirs know little, and care less, for all the imposing and elaborate machinery of British rule. The Queen on her throne is but a splendid distant chieftainess to them, and no potentate can, in their eyes, compare with their own chieftain, their king of hearts, the one white man to whom of their own free will and accord they give the royal salute whenever they see him. I have stood in magnificent halls, and seen King and Kaiser pass through crowds of bowing courtiers, but I never saw anything which impressed me that morning so strongly as the simultaneous springing to the feet, the loud shout of "Bayete!" given with the right hand upraised (a higher form of salutation than "Inkosi," and only accorded to Kaffir royalty), the look of love and rapture and satisfied expectation in

all those keen black faces, as the Minister, quite unattended, without pomp or circumstance of any sort or kind, quietly walked into the large room, and sat himself down at his desk, with some papers before him. There was no clerk, no official of any sort; no one standing between the people and the fountain of justice. The extraordinary simplicity of the trial which commenced at once, was only to be equalled by the decorum and dignity with which it was conducted.

First of all everybody sat down upon the floor, the plaintiff and defendant amicably side by side opposite to the Minister's desk, and the other natives, about a hundred in number, squatted in various groups. Then, as there was evidently a slight feeling of surprise at my sitting myself down in the only other chair (they probably considered me a new-fashioned clerk), the Minister explained that I was the wife of another Inkosi, and that I wanted to see and hear how Kaffir men stated their case when anything went wrong with their affairs. This explanation was perfectly satisfactory to all parties, and they regarded me no more, but immediately set to work on the subject in hand. A sort of *précis* of each case had been previously prepared from the magistrate's report for Mr. S—'s information by his clerk, and these documents greatly helped me to understand what was going on. No language can be more beautiful to listen to than either the Kaffir or Zulu tongue. It is soft and liquid as Italian, with just the same gentle accentuation on the penultimate and anti-penultimate syllables, and the clicks which are made with the tongue every now and then are part of the language, and give it a very quaint sound, whilst the proper names are excessively harmonious.

In the next extract we have a glimpse of English babyhood, as well as of "Mumsey," making the best of it:—

It is so absurd to see an English child falling into colonial ways. G— talks to all the animals in Kaffir, for they evidently don't understand English. If one wants to get rid of a dog, it is of no use saying "Get out" ever so crossly; but when G— yells "furht-sack" (this is pure phonetic spelling out of my own head), the cur retreats precipitately. So to a horse: you must tell him to go on in Kaffir, or he won't stir; and they will not stop for any sound except a long, low whistle. G— even plays at games of the country. Sometimes I come upon the shady side of the verandah taken up with chairs, arranged in pairs all its length, and a sort of tent of rags and shawls at one end, which is the wagon. "I am playing at trekking, mumsey, dear. Would you like to wait and see me outspan?" Here is a nice place, with water for my bullocks and wood for my fire. Look at the break of my wagon; and here's such a jolly, real bullock-whip Charlie made me out of a bamboo and strips of bullock-hide." G— can't believe that he ever played at railways, or horses, or civilised games; and it is very certain the baby will "trek" and "outspan" so soon as he can toddle.

We grown-up people catch violent colds here; and it is no wonder, considering the changes of weather—far beyond what even you, with your fleckle climate, have to bear. Twenty-four hours ago it was so cold that I was glad of my sealskin jacket at six o'clock in the evening, and it was bitterly cold at night. The next morning there was a hot wind, and it has been like living at the mouth of a furnace ever since. I heard the climate defined the other day as one in which sick people got well, and well people got sick; and I begin to think it is rather a true way of looking at it. People are always complaining, and the doctors (of whom there are a great many in proportion to the population) seem always very busy. Everybody says, "Wait till the winter"; but I have been here four months now, three of which have been very trying and disagreeable. This seems a hard thing to say of a climate with so good a reputation as this, but I am obliged to write of things as I find them. I used to hear the climate immensely praised in England, but I don't hear much said in its favour here: the most encouraging remark one meets with is, "Oh, you'll get used to it!"

And sometimes, as we have said, Lady Barker can be picturesquely descriptive, as in the following passage—all we can afford space for:—

Ever since I arrived in Natal I have been pining to see a real mountain and a real river, not a big hill, or a capricious spruit, sometimes a ditch and sometimes a lake, but a respectable river, too deep to be muddy. Here it is before me at last, the splendid Umgeni, curving out from among the hills, wide and tranquil, yet with a rushing sound suggestive of its immense volume. We can't waste a moment indoors: not even the really nice fresh butter—and what a treat that is you must taste Maritzburg butter to understand—nor the warm tea can detain us for long. We snatch up our shawls and run out in the gloaming to follow the river's sound and find out the spot where it leaps down. It is not difficult, once we are in the open air, to decide in which direction we must go, and we brave ticks and even snakes, and go straight across country through the long grass. There is the fall! quite suddenly we have come upon it. So beautiful in its simplicity and grandeur; no ripple or break to confuse the eye and take away the sense of unity and consolidation. The river widens and hurries, gathering up strength and volume until it reaches that great cliff of iron-stone. You could drop a plumb-line over it, so absolutely straight is it, for 320 feet. I have seen other waterfalls in other parts of the world, but I never saw anything much more imposing than this narrow perpendicular sheet of water, broken into a cloud of spray and foam so soon as it touches the deep silent basin below. The water is discoloured where it flings itself over the cliff, and there are tinges and stains of murky yellow on it there; but the spray which flies up from below is purer and whiter than the driven snow, and keeps a great bank of lycopodium moss, at the foot of the cliff over which it is driven by every breath of air, fresh and young and vividly green. Arum lilies, dwarfed to the size of wood-anemones, spangled this sylvan plateau. Many rare ferns and fantastic bushes droop on either side of the great fall—droop as if they, too, were giddy with the noise of the water rushing past them, and were going to fling themselves into the dark pool below. But kindly Nature holds them back, for she needs the contrast of branch and stem to give

effect to the purity of the falling water. Just one last gleam of reflected sunlight gilded the water's edge where it dashed over the cliff, and a pale crescent moon hung low over it in a soft "daffodil sky." It was all ineffably beautiful and poetic, and the roar of the falling river seemed only to bear out with greater intensity the absolute silence of the desolate spot and the twilight hour.

A greater proportion of this kind of writing would have rendered the book far more valuable; but, for all that, it is a good book for a vacant hour, and as such we recommend it.

We should not omit to say that the engravings, which are nine in number, are from pen-and-ink sketches—no doubt by Lady Barker—which are far from finished, but which show great facility and some degree of character, force, and humour. There is a quaintness in expression now and then, which shows genius of a kind. Especially would we mention "Tom," "Sir Garnet," and a "Kaffir Dandy," which suffice to give a very fair idea of Kaffir types.

THE MAGAZINES—SEPTEMBER.

Professor Seeley's article on "Prussian History" in *Macmillan* will command attention from the name of the writer, and will be found especially valuable for its notice of the true memoirs of Hardenberg. With the insight of a philosophical historian, he remarks that while the work of Napoleon looks smaller and smaller as time goes on, the work that was done in Germany at the same time looks greater and greater. Is not the true reading this—that while Napoleon's mere mechanical victories ruined France, Prussia's defeats gave her the moral strength the results of which are now so patent? Mrs. Oliphant is getting towards the end of "Young Musgrave," and evidently bringing on a dramatic crisis. The first part of Mr. Wallace's "Colours of Animals and Plants" is marked by that independent and careful investigation which has always distinguished the most distinguished of naturalists. Mr. Wallace is even more careful than Mr. Darwin, and hence often, as now, the necessity for his differing from that writer. There are one or two curious anecdotes in "German Society Forty Years Since." Here are two of "second sight":—

The Grand Duke told very curious stories about a sort of second sight; especially of a Princess of S— who was, I believe, connected with the House of Saxony. It is the custom among them to allow the bodies of their deceased relations to lie in state, and all the members of the family go to look at them. The princess was a single woman, and not young. She had the faculty, or the curse, of always seeing, not the body actually exposed, but the next member of the family who was to die. On one occasion a child died; she went to the bedside and said, "I thought I came to look at a branch, but I see the tree." In less than three weeks the father was dead. The Grand Duke told me several other instances of the same kind. But this faculty was not confined to deaths. A gentleman whom the Grand Duke knew and named to me, went one day to visit the princess; as soon as she saw him she said, "I am delighted to see you, but why have you your leg bound up?" "Oh," said her sister, Princess M—, "it is not bound up; what are you talking of?" "I see that it is," she said. On his way home his carriage was upset and his leg broken.

The author of "Mine is Thine" in *Blackwood* is drawing a very clever sketch,—drawing two very clever sketches—one of an idle man about town, the other of his friend, whose conscience torments him because he cannot find his work in this world. There are delicate, half shades in these characters that are worth studying. We have a profoundly interesting notice of Erskine of Linlathen, and Campbell of Row in the "School of the Prophets." With these, especially the latter, our readers are well acquainted, and therefore would gratefully sympathise with the general tone of the article. There is an incidental notice of the late A. J. Scott, which we take to be singularly correct—

Nor can we do more than refer to Alexander Scott, whose name is so often mentioned in those histories, and who took so important a part in the events of the time, without leaving us any means of verifying the impression which he seems to have produced upon his contemporaries. He was to them one of the first of men; but he is to us, nothing—a shadow, a much-exalted name, and no more.

We are all disposed to read of "Tramps and Pedestrians" at this time, and therefore everybody will enjoy the article with that title. The two political articles are characteristic, but moderate in tone, and here we have to make an announcement. *Blackwood*, the last refuge of ecclesiastical as of political Toryism, has formally abandoned the present Burial Laws. Writing of the late session it says—

We were amongst those who heartily approved the amendment to the Burials Bill, which led immediately to the withdrawal of the Ministerial proposals. Lord Harrowby's majority in the House of Lords, and the division on Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolutions of last year, must virtually decide the question then raised. In the present state of public feeling it would be most rash (and the House of Lords evidently felt it so) for the clergy, or for those who, like ourselves, are the consistent and determined supporters of the Church of

* *A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa.* By Lady BARKER, author of "Station Life in New Zealand," &c. With Illustrations. (Macmillan and Co.)

† This word, which includes in itself an Irish bull of the finest quality, we borrow from a writer high in the ranks of science, and it will well suit our purpose here.

England, to refuse to give way as far as possible to a claim which the heads of the Church have sanctioned. The sanitary regulations of the bill were good, but it is impossible, under all the circumstances, to evade the necessity of admitting Dissenters to the parish churchyards. More than half of them are closed, the remainder must become the local cemeteries, where none other exist, over which the village clergyman must cease to exercise exclusive control. It will be far wiser to make no impracticable resistance. The surrender of the churchyards may be looked upon as the penalty of recent extravagances and rebellions; and only a most perverse indiscretion will endeavour to involve this comparatively unimportant question with the broader issue of the continued existence of the National Church. A free country is bound above all things to insist on the supremacy of law and order, and it cannot afford to endure in its most powerful corporation the deliberate assertion of immunity from obedience.

Such writing in such a quarter is scarcely less than a political event.

There is much readable matter in the *Cornhill*, where Mr. Blackmore carries, though in a somewhat zig-zag way, "Erema" towards its conclusion; where there is much that is fresh about modern French poetry, a well-told Italian tale, and a beautiful sketch—surely we know the hand that has done it, and can it be any but Miss Thackeray's!—of "Betsinda and her Ban;" and a good classical article on Lucian. But, after the last, the "Poetry of September" charms us most. It is writing that one would like everybody to read—so well, so truly, and with such fine sympathy has the author absorbed into his mind the peculiar beauty and tone of the month. As here—

The actual physical beauty of a September day, though not so luxuriant, it may be, as July or August, stirs us, perhaps, with a deeper emotion. The corn should not be all carried, for the wheat, standing in shocks upon the hillside has a very pretty effect in the distance. There should be meadows within view, in which the rich green aftermath, still ankle deep, has not yet been fad off. There should be the fine stately hedgerow timber of the midland counties, or the hanging copses and long woods of the west and south. There should be the cool dark green of the turnips, contrasting with the pale yellow stubble, looking sheeny and silky in the sun. There should be a farmhouse or two, and a village spire in the hazy distance; and the foliage may be flecked here and there with two or three rust spots as a foil to the surrounding verdure. Here is an ordinary view enough. But lie lazily on your back, where the eye can take in all these varied contrasts, and you will allow that the same scene at an earlier period of the year would have wanted many of the charms which it exhibits now.

And again—

For it is not the mere beauty of feature which characterises September, great as that is, on which we are about to dwell; in this it is surpassed by other months. It is the expression which is worn by this one—all that it suggests, all the spell which it seems to lay upon us—which we hope to be able to describe, so that some few readers, as we have said, may recognise the likeness. We are presupposing, of course, that we have a seasonable September, the mild, warm, sunny month which it is four years out of five, and neither parched by drought nor yet drenched with constant rain; September, in fact, in her normal and natural condition. Then let the sky be perfectly blue, the air perfectly hushed, and the whole landscape bathed in a flood of pensive sunshine, and "on such a day" the mind becomes conscious of a mixture of melancholy and sweetness which is wholly peculiar to this season. The sweetness of September is, indeed, one of its most prominent attributes. No month in the year seems literally to smile upon one like September. It is so gentle, so soft, so mellow.

It seems to look at one out of mild hazel eyes with an almost human love and tenderness, and an equable serenity which gives assurance of unchanged affection. And this it is which leads us by degrees to become conscious of the melancholy of September. The contrast between the sense of repose, tranquillity, and permanence which is inspired by her aspect, and the sense of the approaching termination of all summer weather which we feel at the same time, naturally gives rise to this sentiment. We feel in gazing on September what we might feel in looking upon a beautiful and sweet-tempered woman, in perfect health and strength, whom we knew had but a short time to live. It is, however, difficult to separate the elements which constitute the sweetness from those which constitute the melancholy of this beautiful season. The profound brooding stillness of a September day, when you may even hear the beetles dropping from the bean-shocks in the adjoining field, must have struck many of our readers, and one can barely say whether it contributes more to the sadness or the joy with which we are inspired at such moments.

Hark how the sacred calm which breathes around
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease,
In still small accents whispering from the ground,
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

And so on, with one or two delicious quotations from Thomson, for five or six pages. One good thing this article may do—direct attention to the neglected Thomson, who, in this self-conscious age of self-conscious poets, find but too few readers.

There is an independence of opinion in the opening article in *Fraser's* "Modern Prophets" which will attract some readers, although the writer may provoke strong feeling amongst all who adhere to the Evangelical theology, and all scientific men. Both parties are vigorously attacked, and with some coarse cleverness, but, after all, we get little farther than natural religion. The article, however, is spoiled by egotism and bad temper, and a careful editor would, we think, have left

some passages out. Some remarks on "Third-class Passengers" in Mr. Conder's article should attract the notice of railway directors, who may, however, find them to be fallacious. We should like to see Sir Bartle Frere or Dr. Mullens' reply to the article on "Christianity in India," which pronounces, with some claim to authority, that Christianity has made no progress amongst the natives, and that there are no indications that it will ever do so, but "rather the contrary." The paper on the "Transfer of Real Property" is admirable, pointing urgently to the necessity of reform in the enormous expenses incurred in buying and selling. "Veii" is for the Roman classic, well putting together what has never, we believe, been put together before. Light and readable is the article on Kriloff and Gogol. Let us give one of Kriloff's fables, which is just as suitable to England as it is to Russia:—

A petition was sent in to the Lion to make the wolf guardian of the sheep, and many a good word had been urged on his behalf by his friend and gossip, the fox, whilst chatting with the Hones. But there were ugly rumours afloat as to the wicked doings of the wolf; and, that people might not say that the lion acted out of friendship to the fox, it was resolved that a general assembly of all the beasts should be held, and that each animal should be asked his opinion, good or bad, of the wolf. The imperial orders were obeyed, all the beasts were summoned, and the votes were taken according to rank. But not a single voice was raised against the wolf, and he was appointed lord of the sheepfold. And what, pray, did the sheep say, for of course they were invited to take part in the deliberations of the council? But that is just what was not done: the sheep were quite forgotten, though it was their opinion which should have been first asked.

Will not the agricultural householder understand this? It is somewhat pitiful to notice the vulgar and bilious acidity of "A. K. H. B.'s" "Vulgarity of Opinion." Here is a specimen of his unworthy Broad-Church vulgarity:—

Let it be said, however, that should the evil days of what is called disestablishment come, and the existing independence of the national clergy cease, all those who are known to me will wash their hands of a work which will have ceased to be the work for such as them. Doubtless human beings will be found who will be content to be regarded as "fine bodies," "lively runnin'," and preaching in "a fine style o' langidge." I have no fear that such an unhappy time will be here in the life of any one now living. But oh, the suicidal idiocy of such of the clergy as from temporary irritation join hands with such as would degrade their office in the very dust!

Does the anger here spring from fear?

The *Dublin University* is a remarkably good number. A paper on "Indian Anomalies" gives grave suggestions relating to the future government of our Eastern Empire. Mr. Burke clearly writes from wide knowledge, which has been carefully digested. The "Portrait of the Month" is of Mr. Henry Irving. It is admirable, and is accompanied by an admirable memoir. "Does God Grow?" is the somewhat catching title of an article by Mr. Keningale Cook, which, if here and there strikingly suggestive, is, on the whole, crude and paradoxical, and wanting in both completeness and roundness of thought. Mr. F. R. Conder, who writes on Railways and the Book of Daniel with apparently equal facility, gives some extremely curious deductions in "Lost Elements of Ancient Lore" from a study of the chronological order of events, indicating how the great and moving events of the world have come in certain cycles. As we have said, the results are curious, but only very partially conclusive. The values of the events, if we may so express it, are by no means equal. The article on the "Early Days of Mortimer Collins," while interesting, is not in the best taste as regards Mrs. Collins—who surely should have been furnished with this matter.

There are one or two especially good papers in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The most noticeable is the "Visit to the Chief Seococeni"—a vivid description of African adventure from the pen, presumably, of the gentleman who recently gave us a similar paper; and, if we had not known before, we could now perfectly understand whence our word "boor" is derived. This is a specimen of Dutch African hospitality:—

For instance, at this first house, we managed to get some forage for our horses, before our scowling host found out who we were, but not a bit could we get to eat. "Have you no bread, myn Heer?" "We have no bread to spare." "Have you any eggs?" "We have no eggs." "Can you let us have some milk?" "Susan, have you got any milk to give these carles (fellows)?" Finally, we succeeded in buying three cups of milk for a shilling, "as a favour," and that is all we got from sunrise to sunset.

Mr. T. Trollope gives a painful sketch of the lower orders of Naples, which the English traveller, in his ordinary selfishness, might not do amiss to read. And then we have a well-written life of Hans Holbein, of whom, says Mr. Pebody, "even Oliver Cromwell need not have troubled himself about his warts if he had sat to Henry's painter. The warts would have been the principal things in his portrait." The other articles are fair.

Mr. Proctor gives another astronomical paper in *Belgravia*—this time on some "Astronomical Myths," about which, by the bye, laymen do not much like to read; for they naturally ask themselves how much of myth is there in what is said to be our present so-called knowledge? The most noticeable feature in this article is the history of the discovery (?) of "Vulcan"—a curious chapter. Mr. Mackay is somewhat humorous over the asserted removal of the bones of St. Mark to Venice, and the circumstances attending it. It is on a par with most of the miracle history in the Roman Catholic Church. They were covered with pork to prevent their being seized by the Mahomedans! The lighter articles in this number are of superior character—best of all Mrs. Linton's. There is both humour, and cynicism not humorous, in "Quips and Cranks." The "Recipe for a Weakly Review," is somewhat vicious, as—

Attack the high in place
To gratify the base;
Deny whatever's good
In man or womanhood, &c.

And for cynicism:—

Tickle the public and make it grin!
The more you tickle, the more you'll win!
But teach the public—you'll never grow rich,
But live like a beggar and die in a ditch.

Lord Peterborough is well drawn in *Temple Bar*—the great Lord Peterborough, who, with more moral balance, might have ruled the State and become a second Cromwell. The facts of his remarkable life are here exceedingly well told. "Life in Bucharest" adds one more bit to our knowledge of the East and our conviction that we would rather not live there. "Spanish Barracks and Hospitals" is very fine, and gives one a grateful impression of the goodness of the Spanish poor. "Chic" is clever, and what is Chic? It is scarcely describable, and it can only be illustrated. Our author should have given political and ecclesiastical as well as social illustrations, and then he would have told us that Radicalism is not Chic—nor Nonconformity—nor ever will be. There is besides a very good article on Jan Steen, and some good but not superior light matter.

The lighter matter in *London Society* is also fairly good, but best we like the "Poetry of Persiflage" for its varied humour and mirth-provoking quotations, and next, the pathos in "Some Curious Performers." In the latter we are told of the facts relating to at least some of the women who sing late at night in the quiet streets. We have all heard them. Well? Well, generally, when you hear them in future, ignore political economy, Archbishop Whately, and the Charity Organisation Society, put your hand in your pocket, and give nothing less than silver. As a rule perhaps there will be good reason why you should do so. Thanks to the writer. He has helped us.

The *Argosy* is pretty good. The best tale is "Bertha Dane," the best writing, Mr. Charles Wood's, but that gentleman must leave Holland now, much as we have enjoyed our excursion with him, and take us somewhere else. We shall be delighted to accompany him anywhere. Let us call attention to Miss Beale's article "The Eve of the Feast"—a sympathetic narrative of what is being done amongst the children of Seven Dials, where help of all sorts, as may be imagined, is still wanted.

The *Sunday Magazine* is distinguished by a beautiful sketch from life of "The Postman's Daughter," by the author of "John Halifax," and an admirable memoir of Mrs. Chisholm. Dr. Blaikie also gives a pleasant narrative of a "Visit to the Heart of Hungary." The remaining papers are readable.

In *Good Words* we notice, first, a graceful sketch of "A Hidden Life," by Mr. Page; but most of our readers will chiefly value this number from the "Sunday Evening Readings" of Dr. Alexander MacLaren. "Jasper Deane" is well carried on, and Dr. Tulloch gives us a fairly-written sketch of Ignatius Loyola, but with nothing new in it, or any new light thrown upon the character.

Sunday at Home is a very good number—varied, useful, amusing. There are two very good tales, a readable sketch of "Mary Lundie Duncan," and another of "Gustavus Adolphus," but the best papers are on "Charles Simeon" and the "English Exiles in Geneva." The original silhouette of the former is admirable, and the anecdotes characteristic.

In *Leisure Hour* we turned first too "William and Mary Howitt," of whom there are good memoirs and very clear medallion portraits. There is much that is fresh, although old, in the "Royal Commission on Historical MSS.," and in the "Koran and the Bible"; somebody, also, has a good word to speak for Walton-on-the-Naze. The

"Darwinian Theory Tested by Science" is poor, and, we should say, not written by a scientific man.

Cassell's Family Magazine is best in its specially characteristic features—such as popular science, everyday life, and the "things of the season," but the tale of "Paul Knox" has, as we have said before, power; and there is a good sketch of an "Ascent up Mount Wellington, New Zealand." Mr. Crouby will help no one to understand "Elijah." What he sees is exactly what other persons will not see.—The *Quiser* has a good sermon by Dr. Barry, and another by Dr. Farrar. These are the best of the contents, but the tales are readable.

The *Day of Rest*, although perhaps not equal to what it sometimes is, has some exceptionally good matter. Such is Mr. Proctor's "Fancied Figures amongst the Stars," where the reader will learn all about the "Great Bear," the "Little Bear," and so on; good sketches in "Dr. Pertwee's Patients"; the "Last Days of Hans Andersen," and a continuation of the capital tale of "Phoebe's Fortune," although, here, there is clumsiness of construction.

And now we will tell the reader what else we have received. There is *Golden Hours*, with "America Revisited" by Mr. Tupper; the *Poets' Magazine* with great waste of good paper; the *Fireside*, pleasant, varied; Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine*, the cheapest and most profusely illustrated of all shillingsworths; *Sunshine*, with much thereof for the children; the *Congregationalist*, with more "Golden Texts" finely analysed by Mr. Barrett, and some vigorous writing on the ecclesiastical events of the month; the *Evangelical Magazine*, with a portrait of Mr. Tiddy, and good articles by Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Reynolds, and Mr. Baldwin Brown; the *General Baptist Magazine*, with a well-written sketch of Dr. Allon, etc.

Of our magazines for the young, *Little Folks* has improved upon itself. Scarcely anything could be better for boys and girls than this sixpennyworth. Then we have *Good Things*, with the tale by Jules Verne, besides other matter, but Verne is enough by himself.

Epitome of News.

The Braemar gathering was held on Friday at Mer Castle, in presence of a large number of spectators. Viscount Macduff headed the Fife Highlanders, and Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson was in command of the Farquharson men. Both clans mustered in force; but the Queen and the members of the royal family, in consequence of bad weather, did not travel from Balmoral. The rain fell heavily nearly all day.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales left Cowes in his yacht for Trouville, where he was expected to stay about ten days.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Athens on Saturday on board the Sultan, and visited their Majesties. The British Government, fearing that he would seem to countenance the war party, telegraphed that he must leave immediately. He left accordingly the same evening.

The Hospital Saturday collections in London were made on Saturday, when a hundred and fifty ladies sat in the streets in various parts of the metropolis with collecting boxes to receive subscriptions. At the close of the day the boxes were taken to Messrs. Hoare's bank, where the contents were counted.

It is the intention of the Board of Trade to appoint inspectors of mercantile training ships for the districts of the Clyde, Leith, Hull, Harwich, Kingstown, and Liverpool.

The Channel Fleet, comprising Her Majesty's ships *Minotaur*, *Black Prince*, *Defence*, *Hector*, and *Warrior*, anchored in Portland Roads on Thursday morning from Torbay. Her Majesty's ship *Thunderer* had previously arrived from Portsmouth.

It is satisfactory to know that although trade is so depressed pauperism in this country continues to decrease. The number of paupers in England and Wales at the end of the midsummer quarter was 655,726, which is 0.3 per cent. less than in 1876, and 5.9 per cent. less than in 1875. This decrease has taken place in spite of a rather considerable increase in the three divisions of England in which the principal manufactures are carried on, and which show an increase of 2.8 per cent. as compared with last year. In London the number of paupers is a little less than it was last year, but is over 6,000 less than the number in 1875.

A Conservative demonstration was held at the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, in support of the policy of the Government. Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., referring to the war, asserted that Mr. Gladstone had been thrown over by his own party. He said that if Mr. Gladstone's policy had been endorsed by the House of Commons England must have been involved in the horrors of the conflict. The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., secretary to the Admiralty, said that Mr. Gladstone wanted them to join Russia in order to crush

Turkey. That policy would, he contended, have been a suicidal one. The true policy of the Government was to encourage Turkey to reform herself, to remain neutral, and to see that our own interests were not endangered. Resolutions were passed in favour of the policy maintained by Ministers, especially with regard to the war, deprecating "the unconstitutional and unpatriotic opposition offered by certain leading members of the Liberal party, and expressive of gratification at the assembling of so many friends," all resolved to uphold and sustain to the utmost the glorious constitution in Church and State.

On Thursday, in pursuance of resolutions come to in the early part of the week, upwards of 10,000 of the cotton operatives of Bolton left work rather than submit to a reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages.

On Thursday the last two girders of the Tay Railway Bridge were raised into position. The bridge is upwards of two miles long and has eighty-five spans. It has cost about 300,000*l*.

The marriage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., second son of the late Lord Herbert, of Lea, with Lady Beatrix Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, was solemnised on Wednesday morning at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The death is announced of the Rev. W. L. Onslow, rector of Sandringham and chaplain to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Onslow was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He died at the rectory, Sandringham.

The Liverpool adjourned licensing sessions were held on Tuesday. Of applications for removals none were granted. No new victuallers' licences were allowed, and all new applications to sell beer, wine, or sweets for consumption on the premises, with two exceptions, were refused.

The furniture of the Priory, Balham, where the last days of the ill-fated Mr. Charles Bravo were passed, has been sold by auction. There was a very large attendance of buyers, and the lots fetched high prices.

At the Home-Rule Convention at Liverpool on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell was elected president of the confederation for the ensuing year, and Mr. O'Donnell secretary. It was agreed to hold the next Conference in London. The *Daily News* says that it has been determined not to proceed with the public "demonstrations" in Ireland in favour of the obstructive members of the Home-Rule party, pending the assembling of the National Conference on the question.

A meeting of Home-Rule electors in the King's County, specially summoned by the Edenderry Home-Rule Club to consider the conduct of Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., in opposing the "Obstructive" policy of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar, has refused to pass a vote of censure on the hon. baronet.

On Monday night a meeting of the Home-Rule party was held at Hull, when Mr. Parnell, M.P., occupied the chair, and a lecture on the Irish Parliamentary policy was delivered by Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M.P. It was contended by the speakers that the policy of obstruction in Parliament, if continued, was calculated to bring about good results, and to increase the feeling in favour of Home-Rule. Resolutions in support of Home-Rule and of the obstructive policy were passed.

Sir Henry James, speaking at a farmers' dinner on Friday at Grantown, said that the Irish Obstructionists were committing a crime against the commonwealth. The House had no wish to interfere with opposition of a legitimate kind, but when a determined and organised opposition was entered on with a sole view of obstructing the business of the country, stern justice must be done on those who took part in it.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was on Friday afternoon presented to General Grant, in the Free Church Assembly Hall. About 2,000 persons were present. The burgess ticket was enclosed in a silver casket. On the ticket was an inscription, stating that the freedom of the city was conferred upon General Grant in testimony of the respect entertained for him, both as a great soldier and as a statesman, and in appreciation of the line of policy pursued by him to establish and maintain friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Lord Provost presided and made the presentation. General Grant briefly acknowledged the honour conferred on him, which, he said, he regarded also as an honour to his country. The American nation was proud of Scotland and the citizens they sent to them. At the close of the proceedings cheers were given for General and Mrs. Grant. Over the President's chair were hung the flags of Great Britain and the United States.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Hicks, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, in his fifty-seventh year.

Heavy storms on Sunday and Monday visited several parts of the country, and have done great damage to the standing crops. Owing to the state of the weather, serious apprehensions are arising on account of the harvest.

At a meeting held on Monday of the sub-committee of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., presiding, it was resolved to forward to the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, a further sum of 35,000*l*., making 80,000*l*. sent out in all. It was stated by Mr. Dowden, an Indian merchant, lately returned from the famine districts, that every 2*l*. subscribed would keep a man alive for the next six months. General Sir Henry Norman, lately a member of the Viceroy's Council, said

there had not been such a famine in India for a century or more. Meetings in aid of the fund were held on Monday at Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, and other towns. The fund is now over £100,000.

Gleanings.

Drawing-room—Apartment of a dentist.

"I am having myself taken in oil," said a well-known physician, "complacently looking around. 'Cod-liver, I suppose,' growled an experienced patient.

"Why don't you take your seat within the bar?" asked a lawyer of his client the other day. "My father always advised me to keep out of bad company," said the other.

A gentleman coming into his club one stormy night said he never saw such a wind. "Saw a wind!" replied a friend; "what was it like?" "Like," answered the gentleman, "like to have blown my hat off."

"Gentlemen, I introduce to you my friend, who isn't as stupid as he appears to be." Introduced Friend, with vivacity: "That's precisely the difference between my friend and myself."

In the agony column of the *Times* appears the following announcement:—"The Colorado Beetle. —Supporters of the theory that all created life was brought into being for the use of man, are earnestly requested to explain the utility to humanity of the above creature.—Address, Scientific Inquirer, &c."

THE TWA DOGS.—A gentleman one day saw on the pier of Aberdeen a boy who was holding two dogs in leash, and crying bitterly. On his kindly asking him what was the matter, the boy replied, amid his sobs, "Oh, sir! I had these two dogs frae the steamer to take to somebody's house; but I has forgotten where he lives, and when I cam' to look at the address, which had been tied round their necks, I found that they had eaten it off."—*Memoirs of Bishop Ewing*.

A SNAKE STORY.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* is responsible for the following:—"A man was walking home from his work in the township of Cannon. He saw the grass wave a few rods from him, when lo! a gigantic 'blue racer,' twenty-eight and three-fourths feet in length, and ten inches in circumference, came towards him with a lightning velocity. Its head was uplifted three or four feet from the ground. Ten feet from its victim it halted and surveyed him. Then it drew nearer and attacked him. It twined itself about his legs and pulled him to the ground, and he only saved himself from being strangled to death by cutting off its head by a few desperate strokes with his pocket-knife. His hair has turned grey."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RED-CURRENT JELLY.—I may perhaps interest many of your readers to know that a very excellent substitute for red-current jelly may be made from the juice of the stalks of a red rhubarb—such as *guava*, or red currant—and the recipe for making it will probably be useful. The jelly must be made in the autumn, as the stalks are much too watery in the spring. First select nice stalks, and then cut them into small pieces, and put them into a large jar. Add half the rind of one lemon, and place in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is quite soft; but it is most important not to leave it in the oven until over cooked. As soon as sufficiently cooked pour off the clear juice into an enamelled saucepan, and add the juice of a lemon or a small quantity of citric acid. Let it simmer gently for about half-an-hour, and then strain through a jelly-bag. After it has been strained add to each pint of juice one and a-half pounds of loaf sugar, and when the sugar is dissolved put it into the preserving-pan and again boil gently for thirty or forty minutes, and keep it stirred and well skimmed until it is quite clear. Pour into pots or glasses of the usual description, and when cold tie down with white paper. Both in colour and flavour this jelly so exactly resembles that made from red currants that no one can tell the difference. A very good preserve may be made with the pulp if it is so desired. If it is determined to utilise the pulp, put it into a stew-pan after the juice has been poured off, and to each pound of the pulp put three-quarters of a pound of loaf-sugar, and well boil. The addition of a few bitter almonds blanched and pounded is a great improvement, or candied lemon-peel may be added.—*The Gardener's Magazine*.

RESULTS OF ADVERTISING.—"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think it." "But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?" "Yes." "And if there's anything that you particularly want, you look for it?" "Certainly." "Well—among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true 'open sesame' to all business success." And still Buffer did not see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those crowded advertisements were ever read. "Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor; "just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed into any out-of-the-way nook of my paper you shall select. Two insertions of only two lines. Will you try it?" Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he

would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wants." And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:—"WANTED.—A good house dog. Apply to J. Buffer, 575, Tower-street, between the hours of six and nine p.m."—Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after a deal of hunting he found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs, could not attract notice. After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely-printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it would not be so with others. That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain, old-fashioned man, and took tea at six), when the door-bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell. "Tell him I don't want one." Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot into it, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy with a girl in company, who had a ragged poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy, and immediately presented it to the girl, and then sent them off. To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer, "Don't want any more—I've bought one." The stream of callers continued until nearly ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up, and turned off the gas. On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys. There were dogs of every grade, size, and colour, and growl, and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog. "Then what d'yer advertise for?" And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home. Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had no idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policemen he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend the editor, and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement of "wanted" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in glaring type, he advertised that he didn't want any more dogs. And for this advertisement he paid. Then he went home and pasted upon the door "gone into the country." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property; and then he locked up and went away with his family. From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"—*American Paper.*

INVALIDS.—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, and Tumours quickly cured by Abercrombie's New Solvent Process. Success testified by many ministers and others, with their respective names and addresses added. Inquiry courted. Post Free Six Stamps.—10, Claremont-square, London, N.

CARDINAL ECRU, OR CREAM.—JUDSON'S DYES.—White goods may be dyed in five minutes. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, cloths, bonnet, shawl, or any small article of dress, can easily be dyed without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c. Sixpence per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Stationers.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—By the increasing demand for this famed Balm may be estimated its value and efficacy for replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the Hair either from falling off or turning grey. Without it no toilet is complete. It imparts to the hair a bright and glossy appearance, frees it entirely from scurf, and will not soil the most delicate fabric worn as head-dress "at home" or in promenade. In the "nursery" its use is invaluable, as it forms in infancy the basis of a healthy and luxuriant head of hair. Sold by all perfumers and chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only. Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, seven doors from the Strand, London, W.C.

TEETH, £1 to £10 10s.—THE COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET OF FOURTEEN PURE MINERAL TEETH, fitted and fixed to the mouth without pain. The extraction of stumps, loose or decayed teeth not being necessary in any case. This perfectly painless system of adapting artificial teeth to the mouth is protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent; and a written guarantee given with every case that they will not decay or change colour. 54, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road. Mr. M. E. Toomey, Surgeon-Dentist.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is speedy and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. Its value is above all others. A single trial proves it. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor Oil nor Pomade with either.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Zylu-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair-dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where the hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE.—For generations Chocolate has been imported in large quantities into this country from France. We are glad to find the tables turned at last, and that Cadbury's, the Makers of the well-known Cocoa Essence, have opened elegant premises at 90, Fauxbourg St. Honoré, Paris.—Their Cocoa Essence being perfectly genuine is a beverage far better suited to warm climates than the thick heavy compounds of Cocoa with sugar and starch generally sold.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

STOKES-GILES.—June 12, at the Stowe Memorial Church, Adelaide, South Australia, Charles Edward, eldest son of Colonel John Stokes, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to Caroline Ada, daughter of William Giles, Esq., of Beaumont, near Adelaide.

COOPER-LLOYD.—Aug. 29, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Joseph Beasley, John J., son of John Cooper, Esq., of Swiss Cottage, Dacre Park, to Maria Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. B. S. Lloyd, of Sydney House, Belmont Park, Lee.

DUMBELTON-GODFREY.—Aug. 29, at Parragon-road Chapel, Hackney, George Dumbelton, jun., eldest son of G. Dumbelton, Esq., Purcella, Edgware, to May Godfrey, only daughter of Mrs. W. H. Godfrey, of The Laurels, Greenwood-road, Dalston, Bristol.

DUNSFORD-CHARLES.—Aug. 30, at Redland-park Congregational Church, by the Rev. U. K. Thomas, assisted by the Rev. G. Wood, William H. L. Dunsford, Hill House, St. Michael's, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of R. D. Charles, Vincent House, Redland-park, Bristol.

WEARING-POCOCK.—Aug. 30, at the Congregational Church, Swindon, Wilts, by the Rev. Jos. Lambert, William, eldest son of William Brewer Wearing, to Kate, youngest daughter of the late George Pockock, of Bourton, near Shrivenham, Berks.

DEATHS.

CORBIN.—July 7, at Adelaide, South Australia, Mary, second daughter of Thomas Wilson Corbin, M.R.C.S., and granddaughter of the Rev. John Corbin, of Harnsey, aged 3 years.

BROWN.—Aug. 28, at Linden-villa, Glenburn, Rothsay, N.B., in her 21st year, Elisabeth Woodward (Bessie), eldest daughter of George Brown, London, and niece of the late B. B. Woodward, Esq., Librarian to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

MASON.—Aug. 27, at 66, Hildrop-crescent, Camden-road, Henry Mason, late of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, age 66.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organisation. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.

Advertisements.

BENNETT,

65 & 64,
CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES

BENNETT'S
GOLD PRESENTATION
WATCHES,
FROM £10 TO £100.

CLOCKS

TO CLOCK
PURCHASERS.
JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Rooms, is enabled to offer to purchasers the most extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation of the highest quality and newest designs at the lowest prices.

JOHN BENNETT, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

TWO FARMS TO LET, one 300 acres and one 200 acres.—Apply to James M. Cole, Roxholm Hall, Sleaford.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—"I shall always consider it my duty to recommend them as a safe and effectual remedy for coughs and chest complaints."—(Signed) G. Wood, 60, City-road, Hulme, Manchester. In Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, and all Hyatrical and Nervous Complaints, instant relief is given. They taste pleasantly. Sold by all Druggists at 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE, inconvenience, or expense, in DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, RESTORED by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD:—

REVALENTA ARABICA

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures chronic indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fever, sore throat, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away, and the feverish and bitter taste on awaking, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell of tobacco or drink. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat. It is likewise the only recognised food to rear delicate infants successfully, and to overcome all infantine difficulties in teething, weaning, measles, fevers, restlessness, diarrhoea, eruptions. The 2s. tins are forwarded post free to all parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2s. 4d. in stamps.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Thirty years' well-deserved and world-wide reputation of Du Barry's Food has led a certain class of speculators to puff up all kinds of Farinaceous Foods. However, Mr. Pye Henry Chevasse, F.R.C.S., author of "Advice to a Mother, analysed 13 of these, and declared DU BARRY'S FOOD to be THE BEST. Likewise Dr. B. F. Routh, physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, declares:—"Among the vegetable substances Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is the best," and that "under its influence many children affected with atrophy and marred debility have completely recovered. They thrive admirably upon it, and sleep soundly all night."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' incredible miseries from chronic dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, low spirits, debility, and swellings all over to double my natural size—miseries I endured, and for which I tried the best advice in vain. Since 29th March last I have lived entirely upon DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD without taking any meat. It has done me a great deal of good, and I never felt so well in my life as I do now, all the swelling having left me; I have lost all nervousness, I sleep well, and feel happy. Indeed, my friends say I am like a new man—nothing like what I was before I took your food. Pray make any use you like of this letter, and accept my very best thanks.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, CHARLES TUSON, late curate of St. Mary's, Cardiff.—Monmouth, 30th August, 1876."

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I am happy to be able to assure you that twice last year, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELL, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSTIPATION,

Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food.—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.

Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1869."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSUMPTION,

Diarrhoea, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1862.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine, and Practical M.D."

CURE OF DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COM-PARET, Parish Priest, St. Romain-des-Isles."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, 1lb., at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 12lb., 28s.; 24lb., 50s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 50s. 576 cups, 55s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.

They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 24lb., 50s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., No. 77,

Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 28, Place Vendôme, Paris; 19, Boulevard du Nord, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 28, 29, Passage, Kaiser Gallerie, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

CONFERENCE in OXFORD of the Friends of Christian Union, convened by the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, SEPTEMBER 25 and following days. The Conference will open with a Social Meeting for mutual introduction on Tuesday Evening; Sir HARRY VERNET, Bart., to preside. Delegates from various European countries will be present. Christian friends desirous of attending the Conference are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the Secretaries in London, from whom a card of admission to the meeting and other papers will be forwarded.

JAMES DAVIS, Secretary.
A. J. ARNOLD, Assistant Secretary.
Alliance House, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London.

ESTATE of ROSE ANNA WOODWARD late of The Cedars Epsom in the County of Surrey and of Ashfield Whalley Range in the County of Lancaster widow deceased Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict. c. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or demands against or upon the estate of the said Rose Anna Woodward deceased who died on or about the 22nd day of September 1876 and whose Will and a Codicil thereto were duly proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice Probate Division on the 23rd day of October 1876 by Walter Ashton and Charles Edward Miller the Executors therein named are required to send particulars in writing of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 29th day of SEPTEMBER 1877 after which day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice

Dated this 29th day of August 1877
DARBYSHIRE BARKER and TATHAM
26 George Street Manchester

ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN,
Reedham, near Croydon.

The Board of Management very earnestly APPEAL for further AID from the benevolent and friends of the fatherless to maintain 230 Children now in the Asylum. There is no endowment.

T. W. AVELING, D.D., Hon. Sec.
Office, 6, Finsbury-place South, E.C.

ASSISTANT MINISTER.—Country Town, Eastern Counties. Independent. Someone accustomed to preach preferred. Stipend, £80 about.—Address, with full particulars and references, C. H. J., care of Messrs. Boulton and Co., Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, London.

WANTED, a CLERGYMAN, or Minister, to act as GENTLEMAN SUPERINTENDENT in a large Hydropathic Establishment in the Midland Counties. Must be married or a widower between thirty and fifty years of age, and able to give first-class references. One to whom comparative rest and attention to health rather than salary is an object preferred.—Address, W. J. Edwards, 20, Market-place, Manchester, up to September 14th.

WANTED, MANAGER, for large Hydropathic Establishment in Midland Counties. Must be experienced in similar work; between thirty and forty years of age and able to give first-class references. Not more than two testimonials received.—Address, up to September 10, W. J. Edwards, 20, Market-place, Manchester.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY residing in the healthiest part of Malvern, and wishing to Educate her own little Daughters at Home, would be glad to hear of Two or Three others to join them.—For particulars apply to Rev. A. S. Richardson, Castle House, Malvern.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, a few MORTGAGE DEBENTURES bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage on a first-class property.—Address, "Broker," care of Messrs. J. B. Milge and Co., 62, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
BIRMINGHAM.

The NEXT SESSION of this College will commence in the second week of SEPTEMBER. One Scholarship of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, is open for competition amongst Students for the Congregational Ministry who enter then. All necessary information will be given by, and applications for admission should be made without delay to the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. F. Stephens, Birchfield, Birmingham.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

Rev. T. RUDD, B.A., Principal.
S. MORLEY, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN after the holidays on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Applications for admission to be made to the Rev. J. Viney, Hon. Sec., Highgate.

BELMONT, PRESTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Principal—Mr. BURCHELL OUGHTON, B.A.

School situated in healthy suburb of Brighton. Principal a Dissenter. In 1876 one pupil passed the Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours. Prospectus supplied on application.

References:—Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Angus, Dr. Allon, Rev. Paxton Hood, Rev. C. E. B. Reed, Rev. C. Bailhache.

LYME HOUSE SCHOOL, EYTHORNE, DOVER (Established over fifty years).

Principal—Rev. T. DAVIES. Terms, 30 to 40 guineas per annum. This School, conducted on Christian principles, aims at giving a sound physical, mental, and moral education. Reference to Ministers and others.

THE ADDISCOMBE HIGH SCHOOL
(Boarding) for YOUNG LADIES, MOIRA HOUSE, Upper Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.

Principals—

Mr. and Mrs. INGHAM and the Misses CONNAH. Conducted in consonance with the movement for the higher education of Ladies.

French, German, and Music (Practical and Theoretical) are made special objects of study, and most effectively taught.

Prospectuses, with names of References and full particulars, may be had on application to the Principals.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
SESSION, 1877-78.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 1. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m., by John Williams, M.D.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS (including the Department of Fine Arts), will begin on TUESDAY, October 2. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m., by Professor Alfred Goodwin, M.A.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of SCIENCE (including the Department of the Applied Sciences), will begin on TUESDAY, October 2.

The SCHOOL for BOYS between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 25.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes open to competition by Students may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions, and also that for the Andrews Entrance Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science), will be held at the College, on the 27th and 28th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Students of University College reside in the Hall under Collegiate discipline. Particulars as to rent of rooms, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal or the Secretary at the Hall.

HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL,
CHESHUNT, LONDON, N.

Professor W. B. TODD HUNTER, M.A. (Gold Medalist), University of London, and Fellow of University College, London, Formerly of Cheshunt College. Inclusive terms, from 48 Guineas per annum.

For particulars, apply as above.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,
St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Head Master—ROBERT JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B.
Assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The School consists of Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments, in which Boys are prepared for Commercial Life, the Public Schools, and the Universities. The Junior Classes are trained by Ladies. The health and comfort of delicate boys specially cared for.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, the Lady Principal, or the Head Master.

The AUTUMN TERM commences SEPT. 22nd.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE,
STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prize-man in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blaird Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

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NO ONE SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT the BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. 0d. Sent by rail to any address. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 33, and 60 stamps, sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

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CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

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By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
—For restoring the colour of the hair.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, often headache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court-road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

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For over 30 years approved as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as a safe and gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

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CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

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Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from all chemists, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Report of the Directors for the Year and Quinquennium ending 30th June, 1877, read at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors on the 22nd August, 1877, GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., the Chairman of the Company, in the Chair.

The seventieth year of the Company's existence and its fourteenth quinquennium having terminated on the 30th June last, the Directors have to submit to the Proprietors a brief Report of the progress made during the year, and a Statement more in detail of the Company's Assets and Liabilities at the end of it, as ascertained after the usual exhaustive investigation.

The Annual Premiums on New Assurances effected during the year have amounted to £14,409 18s. 6d., and the Total Premiums to £293,756 1s. 4d.

The Premiums for Re-assurances amount to £63,984 7s. 10d., and the claims on Decesse of Lives and from Endowment Assurances to £309,909 12s. 1d.

The Interest and Dividends on the Company's Investments have amounted to £137,045 16s. 6d., and if to this sum be added a balance of profits, viz., £3,463 4s. 5d., mainly arising from the sale of securities, the rate of interest for the year will be £4 13s. 3 1/2 per cent.

The Expenses of Management for the year are £15,656 16s. 6d. The operations of the year have resulted in the addition to the Company's Funds of £33,072.

With regard to the results of the quinquennial investigation, the Directors invite attention to the Schedule annexed (the "Summary and Valuation of the Policies" furnished to the Board of Trade, not herewith printed), which exhibits the sums assured in each class of Assurance with the Premiums payable in respect of them, and also the net liability determined by the valuation of the several contracts specified. This liability, it will be seen, is estimated at the sum of £2,755,303, and comprises every risk in force at the date of valuation. By the Balance Sheet also annexed it appears that the funds of the Company at that date, after deduction of all outgoings, amounted, exclusive of the Proprietors' capital, to the sum of £2,939,186, and hence it follows that a surplus exists, available for distribution at the present time, of £183,883.

Out of this surplus, the Directors propose to divide £180,458, carrying forward £3,425 to the next account.

It must be understood that, after disbursement of this sum, the Company will be left with a present surplus income of £54,328 per annum, applicable solely to the payment of future expenses and to the formation of a fund for future divisions, and not required to meet the claims under existing assurance and annuity contracts; these last being provided for by a present reserve of £2,755,303, and an income of £188,345, now arising from annual premiums, and consistent with the duration of the outstanding risks.

The portion of the surplus to be allotted to the Policyholders is £144,364, and the consequent amount to be added to each assurance will be communicated to those interested as soon as possible. The portion to be allotted to the Proprietors will suffice for the payment to them of 21s. 6d. per share, and such payment will be made on and after the first Monday in October next, together with the year's dividend then falling due.

The Directors have to express their great regret at the loss of their late colleague, Mr. Charles Chatfield. It will be for the Proprietors to elect a candidate to fill the vacancy thus created.

Mr. Russell, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Bischoff, who retire from the Direction this year, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Rose, who retires from the Auditorship by rotation, also offers himself for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET of the EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY on the 30th June, 1877.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital	...	167,887	10	0			
Assurance Fund, including £80,423, reserved for Annuities	...	2,939,186	9	11			
Total Funds	...				3,107,053	19	11
Claims admitted but not paid	...	90,476	2	9			
Less Amount to be Received for Re-Assurances	...	6,000	0	0			
	...				84,476	2	9
Other Sums owing by the Company:—							
Dividends	...	4,824	12	6			
Sundry Creditors, Mortgagees, and others	...	1,463	11	4			
	...				6,092	3	10
	...				£3,197,622	6	6
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom	...	1,779,848	19	3			
Loans on the Company's Policies	...	223,878	0	4			
Investments:							
In British Government Securities	...	193,014	8	4			
Colonial Government Securities	...	72,241	9	5			
Foreign Government Securities	...	162,900	6	4			
Railway Debenture Stock, and fully paid-up Preference and other Stocks	...	148,656	10	1			
House Property	...	82,867	3	8			
Ground Rents	...	14,066	18	7			
Reversionary Interests	...	221,822	18	1			
Borough and Parochial Rates	...	102,469	15	9			
New York City Bonds	...	11,686	5	0			
Loans on Personal Security	...	80,771	8	7			
Agents' Balances	...	16,532	15	10			
Outstanding Premiums	...	16,534	15	6			
Do. Interest	...	23,352	2	8			
Furniture and Fixtures	...	1,058	12	5			
Balances on Sundry Receivership and Rental Accounts awaiting periodical adjustment	...				914	3	0
Cash:—							
On deposit	...	£40,000	0	0			
In hand and on Current Account	...	17,556	13	8			
	...				57,556	13	8
	...				£3,197,622	6	6

Examined and approved—
HENRY ROSE } Auditors.
WILLIAM R. BARKER }
GEORGE RUSSELL, Chairman.
CHARLES JELICOE, Deputy-Chairman.
ROBT. ALEX. GRAY, Director.
GEORGE HUMPHREYS,
Actuary and Secretary.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S LIST.

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR HENRY ROGERS.

The Life and Character of John Howe. With an Analysis of his Writings. Octavo Edition, uniform with "The Works of John Howe," with Portrait, 6s., cloth boards; Cheap Edition, crown 8vo, 3s., cloth boards.

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Vol. I., containing—The Blessedness of the Righteous; The Vanity of this Mortal Life; Man's Creation in a Holy but Mutable State.

II. A Treatise on Delighting in God; The Redeemer's Tears Wept over Lost Souls; The Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World.

III. The Living Temple; or, a Good Man is the Temple of God.

IV. Self-Dedication; On Yielding Yourself unto God; Of Thoughtfulness for the Morrow; On the Desire of Foreknowing Things to Come; Union among Protestants; Carnality of Religious Contention, &c.

V. Treatises on Divine Prescience and on the Trinity; Letter concerning Stillness; Sermons; Three Discourses on Public Occasions, &c.

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